

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

INSTITUTION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFF SOUGHT

Former Minister Advocates Czech-Austro-Hungarian Trade Agreement

"ANSCHLUSS" GROWS IN AUSTRIAN FAVOR

Economists Assert Austria Is Able to Support Itself, and Far Better Off Alone

VIENNA, June 27 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Gustav Gratz, formerly Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently delivered a lecture here before the Austro-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in which he pleaded for preferential tariff treatment between Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. The lines to be followed would be those assumed by Germany and the Austro-Hungarian monarchs during the war, when pressure drove them to expand economically.

It will be recalled that Article 222 of the Treaty of St. Germain and a corresponding article in the Treaty of Trianon made provision for special agreements between these three states (Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia) in favor of products which could be exchanged to mutual advantage. The right to these special advantages was to cease after five years, and hence today the clause cannot be made effective. Attempts to bring about action by one party failed of success because of the opposition of another.

Dr. Gratz spoke in favor of asking the powers signatory to these treaties to extend the validity of these clauses for another period, in order that the opportunity, once passed by, might be secured again of lessening the economic strain which has been put on these territories through their severance from one another.

Change Too Abrupt

It is a generally recognized fact through this area that three-fourths of the problems and difficulties arise from the very simple fact that the whole order of things was abruptly changed. To return as abruptly to the former commercial relations would be equally disconcerting and unwise today. But it is also generally agreed that the present situation cannot continue without some alteration.

The stress of circumstances attending the artificial creation of industries and the nationalistic erection of tariff barriers has played a part in Austria. Austria is being reconstructed, but it is doing it only with the help of foreign capital. As at present constituted, it is a grave question to many whether Austria would be capable of carrying on alone if this outside aid were withdrawn.

The "Anschluss" movement has been growing perceptibly during the last month—to "join Germany" is more and more heard as the only way for Austria out of its economic troubles. Foreign economic students, however, most often extend the thesis that given increased agricultural production, credits for railway electrification, state power development, fiscal reform and administrative economies, and a lessening of the tariff and railway restrictions on the part of the neighboring states—given these things, Austria is "lebensfähig," or capable of supporting itself. Moreover, for the peace of Europe and for its own welfare, Austria is far better off alone than as a small German province.

Dr. Benes Against Revision

To return to the suggestion of Dr. Gratz. It cannot be taken too seriously, and will probably be, unfortunately, relegated to the official waste-paper basket. Dr. Eduard Benes, Czechoslovakian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is understood to be unalterably opposed to such a revision of these treaties, and official circles in Austria are believed to be only lukewarm to the proposal of Dr. Gratz.

This gentleman is, however, a voluminous writer principally for the Pester Lloyd of Budapest, but often his articles appear in friendly newspapers in Vienna and in Prague. He is, at least, a consistent advocate of the proposition to create more good will among the three states on the upper Danube. His argument that a preferential tariff system is the best policy to be followed by these three countries is economically sound. His contention is also that full free trade is for the moment entirely out of the question, that a Danube federation is a political term without actual meaning that commercial treaties are excellent, but that they do not go sufficiently far—this contention is unanswerable.

Dr. Gratz proposes that Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia should reduce their tariffs between themselves by 40 per cent on all articles and products under consideration, and he feels that as further steps the internal taxes on exchangeable goods be kept the same, also that the national banks give reciprocal privileges and that passport facilities be mutually simplified.

Dr. Gratz maintains, interestingly enough, that the economic interdependence of Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia will force them to take some such step as he suggests by reason of their inability to compete individually against the mass production practiced in America, Germany, and in other countries today.

RUBBER ISSUE DISCUSSED

LONDON, July 13 (P)—The British Government does not believe that the present price of rubber warrants reconsideration of the existing ordinance restricting the output of the Malay Peninsula. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, parliamentary Undersecretary for the Colonial Office, announced today in the House of Commons.

Tells Needs of China



HELP FOR CHINA ASKED AS AID TO WORLD WELFARE

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché at Peking, Speaks at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 13.—Financial assistance and other help for China from the western hemisphere will be a potent force in solving Far Eastern problems, will assist in bringing about political unity, will help provide more opportunities for Chinese at home, so they will not seek them elsewhere and result in expansion of the trade development of the West, rather than establish undesired competition.

These statements were made by Julian Arnold, United States Consul or commercial attaché since 1902 and editor of the Year Book of China, in an address before the Institute of Politics under the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago. He spoke on "China's Economic Resources" and emphasized that in his belief the more that the countries of the west can do to help China, the better it will be for the world from an economic standpoint.

Development of Resources

Increased capital will help more than any other force, because it will send Chinese into the interior of their country to develop the vast resources there as yet untouched because of inadequate transportation, explained Mr. Arnold. A result will be that they will have opened up to them an enormous field for expansion and will not seek opportunities in other countries, he added.

"Development of economic transportation is essential, as it is evident that no further industrial development can go forward without it," he continued. "China has only 7000 miles of railroads and needs more to get at otherwise inaccessible vast resources. Economic aid to China offers far more to us of the western world in our own trade expansion than such help could injure by competition. She is today economically as the United States was before the Civil War when our transportation system was virtually undeveloped."

Gain for Political Unity

"Help to China will assist in bringing about political unity and peace, lack of which today is largely a result of inadequate transportation. Lack of proper facilities for quick communication between one section of the country and another is a serious disadvantage to the government. The more we can do to help this situation the better it will be for the course of the convention.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Chicago Woman as Federal Attorney to Use Padlock

Miss Mary D. Bailey, Placed in Charge of Liquor Injunction Case, Pledges Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 13—Miss Mary D. Bailey, assistant United States attorney, has been placed in charge of all liquor injunction cases for the federal Government except brewery cases, in this district, it was announced by Edwin A. Olson, United States Attorney. It is thought that Miss Bailey is the first woman deputy ever to have received such an assignment. She will have exclusive charge of investigation and prosecution of suspected violators of the prohibition law in the Chicago area. She said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that she expects to enforce the law rigidly.

Miss Bailey was admitted to the bar in Illinois six years ago, having studied law without the advantage of attending a law school. She gained a reputation for courage recently when she had charge of food and drug investigations for the Government. She plans, she said, to give bootleggers, brewers, and others who violate the Volstead Act, no quarter and to make wholesale use of the padlock.

"In this office we regard the padlock as one of the most effective arms for the enforcement of the prohibition law," she said. "We will use it without the slightest hesitation. We intend to rush injunctions through as rapidly as possible, after we have obtained evidence of violations. This policy, which I understand has brought about the closing of about 3000 places in Chicago during the past two years, has demonstrated its value in enforcement of the law.

"I am going to do my best to see that the law is enforced in this district. Many persons criticize the attitude of officials in prosecuting for violations of the law. This is no sound reason. When a law is enacted it should be enforced. This is necessary to the welfare of the Nation because obedience to the law is the only sensible way.

Financial

Upward Trend in Stock Market
New York Stocks and Bonds
Boston Stock Exchange
New York Curb Market
Steel Trade Experiences Quiet Period
New York Club Weekly Range
Stock Markets or Leading Cities
Features

Sports

Harvard-Yale Athletes Win
Major-League Baseball
Tilden Wins All-American Tennis
Eastern Yacht Club Cruise

General

Kinderergarten Teachers Favor World Court
President Taft to Speak at Souvenir
Dinner
High Speed on Our Roads
Automobiles
Gasoline
Fuel
Dynamite
Growth
French Budget Passed
Aid to China
Called World Benefit
Favorable Report on
Attorneys Urged to Arbitrate When
Lawyers Urged to Arbitrate When
Gon of Brooking School in Savin
Governing Coat
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Pace Rouses Africa
Pace
Major League
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Alvins Leave Home Province
Mr. Shipstead Sticks to Text
Speakers for Institute Sail
Dr. Zimmerman Issues Report on
Bank Instinct
Opinions
Austria Gets Rare Green Embroidery

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American Try to Free Forced Labor
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Statler Hotel for Boston
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Kindergarten Teachers Favor World
Court
President Taft to Speak at Souvenir
Dinner
High Speed on Our Roads
Automobiles
Gasoline
Fuel
Dynamite
Growth
French Budget Passed
Aid to China
Called World Benefit
Favorable Report on
Attorneys Urged to Arbitrate When
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AMERICA BASES CHINESE POLICY ON ARMS TREATY

Respect for Orientals'
Rights and Protection of
Foreigners Insisted On

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 13 (AP)—President Coolidge settled down again today to the enjoyment of his vacation after a week-end devoted to conferences with Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, on the Chinese and foreign debt situations.

While the President apparently is not disturbed over recent developments in the Far East, it was announced by Mr. Kellogg before his departure that the Administration intended to insist on "a scrupulous observance of the obligations to China entered into at the Washington conference."

Must Protect Foreigners

The statement was also made by Mr. Kellogg that the United States was determined that the Chinese Government "take adequate measures for the protection of foreigners and to carry out her responsibilities under the treaty."

Mr. Kellogg, who left here in company with Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, did not enlarge on these observations, but the indication was given that no time would be lost in carrying into effect the policy outlined.

With preparations being made for the calling within three months of an international conference on Chinese customs provided under the Nine-Power Treaty, it was considered likely that activity in far as the American Government was concerned would be centered in Washington. Mr. Coolidge will be kept informed of developments but details will be left to State Department officials.

Debt Status Satisfactory

The Chinese situation is in such shape, so far as the Washington Government is concerned, that President Coolidge probably will not find occasion for further conferences, at least for the present, on the subject. He has also been informed by the Secretary of State that settlement of foreign debts is "progressing satisfactorily."

A new angle to the Chinese situation which awaits the President's attention is an appeal by the American Federation of Labor. This petition asked that he help in obtaining for China the abolition of extraterritorial rights now exercised by foreign powers in that country. It was contained in a letter to the President from William Green, president of the federation.

JUDGE RULES WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR JURIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 13—Women may serve on juries in Cook County, Philip L. Sullivan, judge of the Circuit Court, ruled in deciding a suit against the jury commissioners by Mrs. Hannah F. Fye, whose name had been stricken from the jury list when it was discovered that she was a woman. A mandamus ordering the jury commissioners to place names of qualified women on the jury lists was issued by the judge.

Jury commissioners had filed an appeal to the Supreme Court. The court ruled that the state Constitution does not prohibit women from serving as jurors, that there are no absolute or fixed qualifications of jurors at common law, and that the statute provides that jurors be selected from all electors, and that the enfranchisement of women automatically qualifies them as jurors.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
R. E. Keith's—Vine Street, 2, 8.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Photoplays
Transom Temple—"Drusilla With a Million," 8.
Fenway—"The Woman Hater" and "White Fang," Radio.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) and music. "Ma" Stewart, 6:30—WNAC 6—Guitar solo. Leo Harlow, Algeo Drum Corp., 8:45—Tenor, orchestra, direction, Billy Loosier, 7:30—Concert, Copley-Plaza Orchestra, 8—Antone Martone, piano and violin soloist, 8—Assisting artist, 8—Concert program. WBZ, Boston, Mass. (Springfield, Mass.) (33 Meters)

6 p.m.—Leo Reisman ensemble, 6:30—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern, American and National leagues. 6—Guitar solo. Leo Harlow, Algeo Drum Corp., 8:45—Tenor, orchestra, direction, Billy Loosier, 7:30—Concert, Copley-Plaza Orchestra, 8—Antone Martone, piano and violin soloist, 8—Assisting artist, 8—Concert program.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and slightly cooler. Tuesday partly cloudy, mostly sunny. Wednesday: Northern New England: Fair tonight and slightly cooler; Thursday fair, moderate northeast winds.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Basshall: Boston Braves vs. Cincinnati Reds, Field, 3:15.
Longwood Cricket Club: Chestnut Hill, Kwanian Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Chemistry: Prof. John B. Millard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 3.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters) 10:30 a.m.—Bible readings, the Rev. C. G. Garber, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Everett, Mass. WNAC's entertainment clubs—Jean Sargent, Martha Lee, 1 p.m.—Shepard Colonial concert orchestra, 4—Copley-Plaza Trio.

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LABOR LEADER SAID TO WANT REYNOLDS'S

Workers' Paper of Long Standing
and Advanced Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—It is leading moderate among the trade union leaders, and Colonial Secretary in the former Labor Government, is negotiating the purchase of Reynolds's Sunday newspaper, which has a very large circulation among the workers.

Mr. Thomas, interrogated by a representative of the Christian Science Monitor, refused to deny or confirm the report. It is also alleged that J. Wheatley, Radical Labor leader, and Health Minister in a former Government, is seeking to purchase some newspaper.

Reynolds's was established in 1842, and has always been regarded as an advanced Liberal publication. Under Mr. Thomas it would represent the middle wing of the Labor movement, which does not favor a general strike, and is now out of sympathy with the radical wing led by Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation.

Mr. Thomas is well thought of generally and probably will be able to command large means to assist in the purchase of the paper.

Reynolds's is now owned by Lord

Dalziel.

HELP FOR CHINA ASKED AS AID TO WORLD WELFARE

(Continued from Page 1)

world and the more we will profit by international cooperation."

The great waste of manpower, due to the absence of the use of modern inventions and methods in industry, agriculture, and animal husbandry, was a subject of comment by Mr. Arnold.

"China is slowly changing," he said. "But there is an appalling waste of manpower, perhaps the greatest waste anywhere. The country has not taken advantage of the vast manpower. She has not developed her mineral wealth. She has not scientifically pursued agriculture.

"Her available timber resources are practically exhausted in the cities, and tremendous expanses of timber which are not used because there is now no way of getting to it. The rice crop, principal source of the nation's food, is being reduced, due to lack of order in the country and the fact that a resumption of opium growing has taken away farmers who formerly produced the rice.

"Nothing has been done in animal husbandry. It has been a system of the laziest sort—the survival of the fittest.

"But in modern industrial life China is only at the start of a future of great possibilities. Let us take the cotton industry as an example. The crop is one-fourth that of the United States. Improvement of the native cotton is necessary and this is being attempted by natural scientists.

Address by President

Miss Prichard in her address said:

The gavel has sounded—the seventh annual session has convened—our federal friends have gathered to review the year's work and to develop new ideas for the benefit of the nation's food, is being reduced, due to lack of order in the country and the fact that a resumption of opium growing has taken away farmers who formerly produced the rice.

Preceding the opening there was an organ recital by Charles R. Clegg, the municipal organist, a concert of a half hour being given.

The greetings from the city were extended by Mrs. Allan Prescott Stevens, the woman member of the Portland City Council, and the response was by Miss Florence E. McKay, national vice-president. This was followed by a tableau, "Welcome From New England," reports by various officials, and the annual address by President Prichard.

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Address by President

Miss Prichard in her address said:

The gavel has sounded—the seventh annual session has convened—our federal friends have gathered to review the year's work and to develop new ideas for the benefit of the nation's food, is being reduced, due to lack of order in the country and the fact that a resumption of opium growing has taken away farmers who formerly produced the rice.

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Business Women Officials



MRS. JOSEPHINE H. FORNEY
National Chairman of Publicity



MISS MARY STEWART
National Legislative Chairman

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CONVENTION OPENED

National Federation Sessions Begin at Portland, Me., with
Reading of Reports and Address by Miss
Adelia Prichard, President

PORTLAND, Me., July 13 (Special)—With rising 2000 delegates present the seventh annual convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs was opened at the City Hall here this afternoon when Miss Adelia Prichard of Portland, Ore., president of the federation, called the gathering to order.

Preceding the opening there was an organ recital by Charles R. Clegg, the municipal organist, a concert of a half hour being given.

Miss Prichard arrived Friday evening and the majority of the other officers came during Saturday morning at the Portland Country Club.

At 10:30 a.m. the first session of the convention began at the Portland Country Club.

Saturday at 4 p. m. given by Mrs.

Ronald R. Ives.

Hotels Are Filled

Throughout Saturday and Sunday the delegates poured into Portland by train, boat and automobile, until today every leading hotel is crowded to its capacity with the visitors from every section of the United States.

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MR. SHIPSTEAD STICKS TO TEXT

Declares Farmers Can Be Trusted to See How Legislation Affects Interests

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 13—
Coolidge policies have not solved the western farmer's problem in the view of Henrik Shipstead, United States Senator and Farm Labor's lone sentinel in the Congress of the United States. He declares that "the soil is more fertile than ever" for the seeds that Robert M. La Follette planted.

Senator Shipstead is spending the summer talking to farmers' picnics and other gatherings of agriculturists, tradesmen, and constituents in the country districts. Among them he finds a different sort of wind blowing than the one that sweeps contentedly around Lake Minnetonka and White Bear Lake. In these cities prosperity talk is general, although many merchants confess they are carrying the minimum of stock.

Senator Shipstead is using figures and arguments of three years ago because he contends that conditions in the interval have undergone no vital change. "You would think," he explains, "that my people would be tired of the story they've heard me tell so often. But they're not. They sit or stand patiently for hours while I tell it again. Usually they're disappointed because I don't give them still more of it."

"There's a reason for this. The farmers demand something more substantial from Washington than recurrent manifestos that co-operative marketing and diversification of crops are their sole salvation. Knute Nelson was preaching diversification 30 years ago, long before Calvin Coolidge was advocating it or Dr. Jardine became a zealous for co-operative marketing.

"I'm telling the people another thing that hasn't so completely changed them. I'm explaining to them how their basic constitutional rights are being taken from them, one by one. Four years ago Congress passed the budget law. That took away from the people, represented by Congress, the constitutional right of regulating federal expenditure. The Constitution confers upon the people, through Congress, the right of free speech and untrammeled debate on legislative occasions. Along comes the latest and greatest scheme of all, to deprive the people of the people, where-by disingenuous discussion in the United States Senate can be choked off or gagged whenever it becomes embarrassing to the higher powers. That's called a revision of the rules."

Senator Shipstead scorns the implication that the Farm Labor movement in Minnesota, or the Radical movement elsewhere, has disappeared, just because the Republican Party rolled back the La Follette tide in November, 1924. He is convinced that the "constitutional scarecrow" so effectively raised by General Charles G. Dawes in particular was the thing that started the northwestern country into voting for Mr. Coolidge and against the Progressive candidate.

He seems quite content to trust his own political future and that of the Farm Labor movement to the farmers' keeping, confident that they "cannot be fooled a second time," even though good crops and high prices temporarily make them forget their troubles.

BOY SCOUT CAMP TO OPEN THIS WEEK

Formal opening of the enlarged Boston Council Boy Scout Camp on Loon Pond, Lakeville, will be held Thursday when members and officials of the council, troop commissioners, and scouts from Greater Boston will visit the camp. More than 700 invitations have been sent out, and for the benefit of the guests a long program of sports and special features has been arranged.

There are more boys at the scout camp this year than in previous years, for it is expected that more

than 250 will be at Loon Pond during the season. Activities include educational instruction, swimming lessons, sports of all kinds, and week-long cruises to Buzzards Bay and Newport, R. I., in the camp schooner, The Black Duck.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13 (Special)—Convention committees have been appointed for the coming state convention of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association here in October, when 3000 Sunday schools in the State will be represented in a gathering devoted to the study of religious education. The Rev. Dr. W. T. Grenfell of Labrador has been engaged to give a motion picture address, and speakers of national importance are expected to take part in the convention program.

A Few Strokes of the Ax and a New Picture Appears



Landscape Opened to View by Judicious Removal of Brush at Point on Boston Road Between Warren and Palmer, Mass.

PROF. MACMECHAN TO READ KIPLING

Will Begin Harvard Summer School Course Tuesday Night

Activities at the Harvard University Summer School, which opened last week, are well under way, and tomorrow evening Prof. Archibald MacMechan of Dalhousie University, Halifax, will deliver the first of the readings which are to take the place of the summer series originally given by Prof. Charles T. Copeland. The subject of Professor MacMechan's lecture is "Rudyard Kipling, Next Poet," and it will include readings from that author's works. The lecture will be open to the public.

Enrollment at the summer school this season is relatively large, for approximately 2350 are registered at the Cambridge branches of the school, besides those located at the engineering camp at Squam Lake, N. H., and the geological school at Banff, Alberta.

Features of the summer school week will include an organ recital by Arthur M. Phelps on Wednesday evening, and a lecture Thursday afternoon by Dr. G. J. Eessel Jr. During the current session historical excursions will be made to Lexington and Concord, Bunker Hill and Salem. Industrial trips will be taken to various plants in and about Boston.

Work in the department of English is especially featured at this year's summer school by the presence of Dr. William A. Craigie, professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford University, and joint editor since 1901 of the Oxford English Dictionary, and Dr. Archibald MacMechan, professor of English literature at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Dr. Craigie is lecturing on the history of the English language, and Dr. MacMechan on Shakespeare and Browning.

World News in Brief

Mexico City (P)—Secretary of Agriculture Leon has declared it impossible to fix the exact amount of the agrarian debt of Mexico because of the reluctance of the landowners to file claims for land seizures. He could say, however, that the 50,000,000 pesos in bonds recently issued in accordance with a recent presidential decree was insufficient to pay the indemnities for settlement of his scholastic services.

Washington (P)—Dr. Francisco Cordero Ortiz, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, announces that he has cabled his resignation to the leaders of the military junta that recently took possession of that country's Government. Dr. Ortiz will remain at his post, however, until relieved, and his resignation will not be accompanied by any other immediate changes in the staff of the legation.

New York (P)—Arriving in automobiles, in trucks and afoot, 110 delegates from the Tottenville, Staten Island, gathered at the Manees farm for a family reunion. Nine were children of Mr. and Mrs. Manees, the rest, grand-children and great-grandchildren. All the 112 Manees live on Staten Island.

Montreal (P)—The Montreal Gazette is to announce that it dispatched from Ottawa report that Sir Henry Thornton has been engaged by the Canadian Government for a further five-year term as president of the Canadian National Bank with a salary increase from \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year and additional allowance of \$2,000 for expenses. Sir Henry left Montreal recently for the United States.

Oxford, Eng. (P)—The Oxford House of Congregation has been persuaded to lend to the Dutch Government the two supposed portraits of Hugo Grotius, the author of international law, which have hung in the Bodleian Library for 200 years. It has long been the rule that no book may go out of the library, even at the request of the king himself, or on any manner of condition or bond, but when books contained pictures often enough, yet pictures are not books and so have been held to fall without the rule.

Philadelphia (P)—Announcement is made that the Wharton school of finance and commerce of the University of Pennsylvania has established a special department of student personnel. The department will establish an office to handle with each student as he enters the university and will build a record of every man so that officials of the department will have a clear appreciation of the student's personality as well as a record of his scholastic services.

In Stockholm (P)—Preliminary reports from the various districts of Sweden received by the Agricultural Department show that the crop prospect is better than it has been for the last ten years. While the continental favorable weather there is no doubt that there has been a considerable decrease in the importation of foreign food stuffs, especially in American wheat.

New York (P)—A million dollars in securities has been turned over to the Hampton-Tuskegee endowment fund by John D. Rockefeller Jr. in fulfillment of a recent pledge. The securities were delivered to Clarence H. Kelley, president of the committee who will distribute the money between the two Negro institutions. Mr. Rockefeller's contribution, it was announced, swelled the fund to more than \$4,500,000. The goal is \$5,000,000.

London (P)—More than \$50,000 worth of unique stamps have been discovered under domestic circumstances in the attic of a modest woman's house in fashionable Mayfair. There are complete sheets of stamps which are of rare value. They were purchased for about \$100 in 1868 by the grandfather of the present owner's husband and had lain in the attic ever since.

Mexico City (P)—The International Congress of Latin women has voted confidence in the agrarian and international labor policies of President Calles. It also passed a motion to protest against the policies of the Bourgeois party in China, Santa Domingo and Morocco.

Massachusetts Spurs Efforts to Beautify Public Highways

Approximately 5000 Trees and Shrubs Planted to Improve Roadside Scenery; Aid of Property Owners Sought in Maintaining Better Thoroughfares

PALMER, Mass., July 10 (Special)—To foster, protect, and preserve by the roadside is the specific aim of an organization now in its fifth year, operated as a branch of the highway division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Numerous activities are embraced under this head, and incidentally the force does much to keep

of the work has been along the middle ground outward across the state, by way of Worcester and Springfield, with excursions into other localities. It is quite likely that a similar campaign will be instituted next season on the northern route, through Fitchburg and Greenfield and over the Mohawk Trail. The roadside planters are organ-

ized on the results of Mr. Swan's zoning reports. It is believed that a tentative report, with recommendations on zoning and traffic, will be available for submission to the common council in four months. Numerous public hearings will be held before the common council acts on the recommendations. The project will cost the city \$14,000.

AMOSKEAG COMPANY REOPENS MORE MILLS

Pay Roll Is Increased by About 2000 Operatives

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 13 (Special)—Indicative of improving conditions in the textile industry, Amoskeag Manufacturing Company today reopened additional mills and increased its pay roll by about 2000 operatives today. Ten weaver rooms were reopened for gingham and flannels upon which the demand has been slight all summer.

The present policy of this company, operating the largest cotton mill in the world, is to manufacture only to fill orders and not for storage.

The reopening of these units indicates that orders are coming in. New lines, known as Hampshire novelties, are understood to have met with favor in the New York markets.

LIBRARY TAKES BOOKS TO THE PLAYGROUNDS

TO THE PLAYGROUNDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (Special)—The Providence Public Library is carrying vacation reading to children in localities farthest removed from the central building. An automobile truck is equipped with book shelves and a collection of about 200 selected volumes, in charge of a children's librarian, is taken to the various city playgrounds, where the books are issued for home reading in the same way they would be at the central or branch library.

Guests of the Institute of Politics from England include Lionel Curtis, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice and Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee. They are on the Carmanias, which docks in New York on Saturday.

Robert Masson, French financier, is also in New York, and the problems of France. He was identified in an important work with the working out of the Dawes plan as it affected his country and his discussions at the institute are expected to have some relation to the present international plans of France.

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IRISH FARMERS CHANGE POLICY

R. Wilson Advocates Some Degree of Protection for Farm Products

DUBLIN, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—What has been described as one of the most remarkable speeches ever made in Dall Eireann was made recently by Richard Wilson, one of the farmers' deputies. It was one of those rare speeches that look likely to turn the course of a national policy.

It is known that the farmers of Ireland, to judge from the attitude taken by their deputies in Dall Eireann, are opposed to fiscal protection, root and branch, as inimical to their interests. The case for protection has come from the cities and towns, where small industries are being carried on against the competition of large and better organized rivals in other countries. It has also been supported from by such Labor—“the party of nois, for labor in Great Britain is strongly free trade. But the farmers have from the beginning consistently said that, since protection could not bring them any benefit, inasmuch as they held that protection for their products would be of no avail, they were opposed to that policy; and in every case in which the matter has arisen they have hotly and stubbornly fought it in Dall Eireann.

A New Departure

On the second reading of the finance bill, however, Mr. Wilson took an entirely new line. He admitted that Irish farmers were supposed to be free traders, but he said, circumstances alter cases. It was necessary to recognize facts. It was a fact, for example, that while the Free State had a large export trade in live pigs, to the extent of £1,200,000 per annum, she was importing bacon to the value of £600,000 from other countries, chiefly from the United States and Canada.

This meant that while the Free State had a large number of unemployed persons drawing the “dole” each week, or starving, men in the United States and in Canada were being employed killing and curing the bacon sold in the Free State; and further, that, in exporting live pigs the Free State was finding employment for men in Britain. He therefore demanded a specific duty on bacon imported into the Free State. He did not stipulate the amount; but considered it should rather be in the nature of an embargo on the import, than an attempt to look for revenue from such a duty.

He thereupon entered into a long and detailed (and, incidentally, most interesting) analysis of the business, in order to show that such a duty would not send up the price of bacon in the Free State. If it did, he suggested that the Government might adopt the expedient of providing in France in respect to wheat, of providing for a removal of the duty if the price of bacon went higher than an agreed figure.

Extension of Method

Mr. Wilson then passed on to oats and butter, examining each of these in turn, with a great mass of figures and detail, in advancing the case that protective duties should be imposed in each case. In doing so he said that, among Irish farmers, tillage and winter dairying were held in disdain. The truth was that Irish land was of such natural richness that Irish farmers were lazy. They preferred to sit at home and let nature do their work for them. Both tillage and winter dairying were fine propositions, if properly undertaken in Ireland. He proceeded to show from critical and financial examination of the farms economy, that each of these would pay the Irish farmer far better than his present policy of idleness.

The speech was one of great business acumen; but chiefly it was one of great courage, for it was taken in the teeth of his whole party, who sat dumb and gloomy around him. They were not less so when he came to the case of barley, which is used in the home manufacture of stout and whisky. Here was the one case in which the farmers' party had desired protection. But, said Mr. Wilson, this was the raw material of Irish industries. It was, therefore, the one case in which protective duties ought not to be imposed.

Speech Very Effective

Mr. Wilson is one of the farmers' deputies who has not said much; but he has always been recognized as one of the few financial experts in Dall Eireann. The effect of his speech was prompt. The Minister for Finance in replying said, very significantly, that when, in moving his budget, he had been undertaking that no new import duties would be imposed on manufactured goods during the lifetime of the present Parliament, he had been careful to make no mention of agricultural produce. He promised to make careful inquiries into the matters that Mr. Wilson had dealt with, and to see if next year protective duties could not be adopted; as he had advocated, on imported bacon, oats, butter and eggs.

In the lobbies afterward it was agreed that Mr. Wilson had in fact probably turned the fiscal history of the Free State by his speech. It is agreed, will be that of Northern Ireland. Duties on the import of these commodities will not merely exclude American and Canadian bacon and oats; will not merely exclude Danish and New Zealand butter and eggs—and so, in respect of one of the states of the Commonwealth, lay the ax at the root of the policy known as “imperial prefer-

Goal of Brookings School Is Saving in Governing Cost

Unique Institution at Washington Obtains Large Fund for Graduate Research Courses

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Special) —Announcement that within recent months pledges of \$1,225,000 had been obtained for the Robert S. Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government, revealed the development of a unique institution in Washington.

The Governor pointed out that, however this detail may be adjusted at the present time, the question may again crop up under a different governor or new trustees. He declared, however, that the public must be the first consideration in the settlement of the issue.

“The management,” he added, “has not as yet seriously contemplated paying the debts of the Elevated. The cities and towns that loaned money to the Elevated are still waiting to be reimbursed. And in this connection I want to say that I think this money will be required before any increases in expense are contemplated.”

Governor Fuller pointed out in conclusion that the wages of Carmen have been raised from 30 cents an hour to 72 cents during the last few years, and re-emphasized the need of a reduction in fares.

The conference between the Governor and the representatives of the employees of the Elevated began at 11:30 and lasted for nearly an hour and a half. With Attorney James A. Vahey were John H. Reardon of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street Car Employees; Charles H. Stark, president of the Boston branch of the amalgamated; Timothy J. Regan, business agent of the union here, and members of the executive committee of the agreement committee: Peter J. Murphy, John C. Carey, John J. Cronin and Timothy J. Mahoney.

**FARM BUYING
POWER HIGHER**

Mr. Jardine Says Agricultural Conditions Have Improved

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 13.—“The agricultural situation in different parts of the country varies materially, yet it must be said that conditions in general show improvement,” said William M. Jardine, United States Secretary of Agriculture, as the result of first-hand information obtained during an eight weeks’ trip across the continent. The relative purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural products stood in March at 91 per cent of the pre-war average which is the highest point reached since June, 1920, according to Mr. Jardine.

“Present troubles of agriculture, in no small measure, have come out of excess production and loss of foreign markets, a situation that was brought on by the World War,” said Mr. Jardine. “I believe that it is possible to increase farm incomes materially through more efficient organization and management of our farms. We need to have more sound business principles injected into agriculture.”

We have heard a great deal of discussion about what Congress should or should not do in the way of legislative assistance to agriculture. But too few people stop to consider that legislation cannot accomplish everything.”

**“STOP FOREST FIRES”
PLEDGE CIRCULATED**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Eighty-three cities in California are participating in the “Stop Forest Fires” campaign recently inaugurated by the California Development Association in an effort to prevent repetition of the huge losses suffered from fires in the State’s timber lands last summer.

Thousands of school children in the State are obtaining signatures to the following pledge from the adult citizens of their cities: “To give growing forests a chance to grow in my power to keep fires out of our great wealth of forests and watersheds.” Awards will be made to children obtaining the most signatures.

ROTARIANS TO AID BOYS
RIVERSIDE, Calif., July 7 (Staff Correspondence)—Directors of the Riverside Rotary Club have voted to sponsor a three-day camp for boys of 86 high schools south of the Tehachapi in connection with the Southern California Fair, to be held next Sept. 10-12. Each of the 86 high schools will be entitled to send students to the camp in the study of agriculture under the Smith-Hughes law. All will participate in the annual junior agricultural judging contests.

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In the graduate school, Mr. Brookings added a third factor in his plan to drive out waste from government. It was the latest to be established and he believes it will supply most of the men needed in the Institute of Economics and Government.

Budgetary reform was the first problem studied by the research institute. In this work, which was entirely nonpartisan, many other questions were raised. Among these was the revision of congressional procedure, for the departmental committees were overlapping the work of the appropriations committees; then there were the reorganization of the Government auditing system, reorganization of the administrative branches of the Government, the problem of personnel reclassification and of co-operation of bodies

of government.

He adds that he has consistently

described the “causes of the existing depression” in previous reports, but he notes again that “while drawing attention to the obstacles to trade in Central Europe, that is to say, to the international factors which affect the situation, I have always pointed out that, side by side with these influences, which it is not within the power of Austria alone to control, there are others for which she is herself responsible.”

The budget for 1925 was only with the financial experts, and the completion of the Teigtsch-Werke marks a fresh stage in the exploitation of this natural wealth.” This encouraging remark closes the report.

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HARVARD GIVES SPECIAL AWARDS

Names Research Professors in Many Fields of Study Under Milton Legacy.

Twenty-seven awards to Harvard University professors for research work from funds made available through the estate of William F. Milton '58, were announced today. They total approximately \$55,000. While these awards are made annually, some extend for the ensuing two years.

The Milton legacy yields an annual income of about \$50,000. The committee, appointed to advise the Harvard Corporation in the selection of the proposed investigations, included Frank B. Jewett, electrical engineer of New York, chairman; Prof. Edwin F. Gay of the economic department of Harvard, and Prof. W. J. V. Osterhout, Harvard botanist.

In economics, Prof. Harold H. Burbank has been authorized to devote two years to an investigation of the history of the direct or general property tax in Massachusetts. John H. Williams, assistant professor of economics, will prepare material for a book the purpose of which is to analyze the economic causes and effects of international capital movements.

History of Spanish Painting

Among other awards under the Milton fund are the following:

Chandler R. Post, professor of Greek and fine arts, for an investigation in Spain and other countries of Europe of material for a general "History of Spanish Painting."

George A. Reisner, professor of Egyptology and director of the Harvard Egyptian Expedition, for making finished scale drawings at Giza, Egypt, where his research is done, to be used in the preparation of historical material bearing on the history of Ethiopia and the cultural history of the Old Kingdom—in Egypt.

George V. Douglas, instructor in geography, to purchase a quartz spectrophotograph for determining the minor constituents of minerals, ores and their children about them.

World's Champion Drummer Visits Boston to Help Elevate the Art

Frank S. Fancher Believes Those Who Would Excel in Skill Need Practice and Study as in Any Other Work of Orchestration

Increase in the number of orchestras, particularly those made up of children, springing up mushroom-wise in response to the increasing demand for musical entertainment, is bringing about a pronounced change in the convention, and a modification in the tradition of drumming, according to Frank S. Fancher of Chicago, world's champion rudimental drummer, winner of many prizes in competitive drumming, who came to Boston today to confer, under the guidance of F. E. Burgstaller, of Carl Fischer, Inc., with teachers of drumming.

The standard for drumming has remained until recently what might be called the Civil War method, wherein the excellence of a drummer's skill was reckoned by his instinctive response to feet marching with clocklike precision to an evenly timed rhythm. It has been largely true that anyone, gifted with an ear for time-beat and flexible hands, could, if so desired, play drums. But Mr. Fancher believes that the time has come when the drummer must be a musician, versed in many other factors besides the beat of time.

The drum was a martial instrument among ancient Egyptians, as the sculptures of Thebes testify. Their long drum was similar to the Indian tom-tom and was beaten by hand, carried by a belt slung on the back on a march. The invention of the drum is ascribed to Bacchus who, according to Polygenius, gave his signals of battle solely by cymbal and drum. The drum has been known in some form among all nations and in all ages almost since the beginning of time.

Drums ordinarily have fallen into two divisions, according to the degree of their sonority. There are the instruments producing sounds of definite musical pitch and qualified thereby to take part in the harmony of orchestras. Then there are instruments of indefinite sonority, such as the bass, the side or snare drum, the tenor drum and tambourine, all used in marking the rhythm and adding tonal color, but excluded from the orchestral harmony. Drums were used in the British Army in the sixteenth century to give signals in war and peace. And who is there who is irreponsive to the romance, the weird thrill of stories of drum talk, carried on across hundreds of miles, in the heart of Africa by native tribes? A year or so ago a fresh wave

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Mother and Son Collaborate in Art and Detail of Glass Design



Wright Goodhue, Among His Other Work, Is Engaged Upon a Contract for the Stained Glass Windows in the New Chapel of Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. Mrs. Goodhue, Mother of the 19-Year-Old Greater Boston Artist, Acts as Secretary and Adviser.

Sconset School of Opinion Opens Annual Deliberations

Lecturers and Authorities on Political and Social Subjects, From Both Europe and America, to Take Part in Sessions Lasting Through September

NANTUCKET ISLAND, Mass., July 13 (Special)—Further and amplified experiments in adult education, augmenting those which have been made on Nantucket Island at the Sconset School of Opinion for three years past under the direction of Frederic G. Howe, and calling together, as lecturers and conductors of research groups, European as well as American authorities on political and social subjects, began today and will continue through to the end of September.

The session is divided into three parts, to wit: July 13 to 31, "Understanding Man"; Aug. 1 to 31, "Understanding America"; Sept. 1 to 30, "Understanding Civilization." Philip Kerr, former private secretary to David Lloyd George, is expected in September, together with three prominent members of Parliament, probably including Ramsay MacDonald, former Premier and now leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Auslander to Speak
Joseph Auslander who has already attained significance among the younger poets, author of "Sunrise Trumpet" and a member of the department of English at Harvard University and Prof. Herbert R. Crossfield, as well as Frederic G. Howe and Sconset, are not concerned with suave shops. They are concerned with the heat of ivory-laced surf on purple rocks, with some consideration this summer of the fabulous eclipse in January about which the natives who are well informed will spin tales by the hour upon slight provocation, and which no doubt Professor Shapley will discuss in his lectures; with the unmatched flora and fauna of an island separated from the mainland by a three-hour sail, where beach plums are too thick for picking, where weather is golden and even the curious fogs which wrap Cape Cod in thick platinum veils are but the diaphanous decoration of a matchless scene.

It is Mr. Fancher's theory that a drummer is made as a musician is made, out of the unremitted labor of practice, and the study of such books as "The Art of Drumming," some of which have been very old, have been largely forgotten, the common taste for the simpler, so-called Civil War method. He believes that pupils may be brought to a realization that the drum is, not a simple, primitive instrument of relatively limited potentialities, but an instrument with properties of considerable interest and variety with which it is possible to secure effects of great color and brilliance. Mr. Fancher bases his own playing upon a theory which renders each a tool independent of the other. If the right hand becomes engaged with the rhythm of one time it is possible to enhance its effect by occupying the other hand with a different rhythm which, placed in juxtaposition to the first rhythm enhances its effect yet leaves scope for the development of an individual effect of its own.

Mr. Fancher believes that the increase of symphonic orchestras, the need of modern conductors for the effects of a varied percussion are considerable factors in the development of a modern school of drummers who will leave behind the art of the drum as it has been practiced by the ancients. The primary interest of the Sconset School is man himself rather than man's institutions, with emphasis placed, strongly upon the side of the art of living.

At the farthest edge of Nantucket Island, then, pilgrims in search of clues to a deeper understanding of human relationships gathered today for the opening sessions, where the highway leads directly into the sea and some wag has aptly signed "Brixton Road, 3000 miles to Spain."

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Wright Goodhue's Skill in Glass Wins Widening Recognition

Young Artist Is Carrying on Family Traditions in Use of Translucent Rather Than Opalescent Material
—Window Designs of Rare Beauty

If Wright Goodhue, youthful Cambridge artist whose skill in stained glass has received distinguished attention and is now at work upon a group of new windows for the Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa., had worked in the Middle Ages, he would have worked as a member of a guild. His work would have borne the guild stamp. His identity would have been blurred in the obscurity with which it was then traditional to surround the work of all individuals and his fame would have accrued to his guild.

But this is the twentieth century and Wright Goodhue, who is not yet 20 years old, is not a member of a guild. His father, Harry E. Goodhue, who was the first person in the United States to work in glass in the antique manner, was a pioneer in leading contemporary taste toward translucent glass, away from opalescent glass with its artistic limitations.

Wright Goodhue succeeded to the fine flair for design and color of his father without urging. The small glass works shop on Portland Street, Boston, which the elder Goodhue maintained for many years, was held now by his son, who, perceiving the talents and persuasions of his son, has taken this means of advancing him in his profession, by administering the side of the work in which so pronounced a talent could little be expected to take very vigorous interest.

Designs of Designs
Already this boy, upon whom the mantle of a curious and romantic skill has fallen, has sat with men much older than he when discussions concerned windows in this and that great edifice, windows that must be a finer than other windows, must hold some new magic of color, of blending, of design, than those windows already installed.

The boy had his father's work to live up to when he himself began to work. Examples of it are to be found in Texas, in Newport, R. I., in Riverside, Calif., in many places and the Goodhue name had come to be associated only with glass with a flair for unusual splendor.

Studied at Normal Art
Wright Goodhue left school when he was 16. He studied life drawing for two years at the Massachusetts Normal Art School but he will not go to college. When he left school he began work in architecture as a draftsman. Presently his draftsman's routine was relieved by a commission for 16 medallions to be

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Sizes 3 ft. wide with 7½ ft. drop, \$3, to 7 ft. wide, 7½ ft. drop, \$7.75.

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BANK INSTITUTE OPENS SESSIONS

Convention Aims to Spread Information on Matters of Finance

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13 (Special) — The facts that the United States now has become the leading financial nation of the world and that increasingly large numbers of the American people are interested in banking and investments will be dominant in proceedings at the convention here this week of the American Institute of Banking.

The convention opened informally today with inspection of local banking institutions by visitors.

Regulations of the International Bankers Association, Engaged in studies designed to increase efficiency in banking are 165 chapters in cities throughout the United States. The chapters have a combined membership of 55,000.

Both banks and the American public, through participation in foreign loans and investments, have an added interest in international finances, institute officials explain.

Part of the discussions will be concerned with ways and means of disseminating dependable information about banking methods, securities and investments in general.

"I supervised the work. I went to the church immediately after the wind was installed," says Mr. Cram, who is an authority on church architecture, "to have an instinctive knowledge and feeling for designing stained glass. He knows all about stained glass windows, holding a balance of color. He is constantly urged to examples of French thirteenth century work. I gave him the contract for an eighteen-foot wide window in Jersey City because, although he had produced nothing so large, I felt that he was the genius to accomplish what we hoped for in the window."

Mr. Cram's Commendation

"I supervised the work. I went to the church immediately after the wind was installed," says Mr. Cram, who is an authority on church architecture, "to have an instinctive knowledge and feeling for designing stained glass. He knows all about stained glass windows, holding a balance of color. He is constantly urged to examples of French thirteenth century work. I gave him the contract for an eighteen-foot wide window in Jersey City because, although he had produced nothing so large, I felt that he was the genius to accomplish what we hoped for in the window."

Ralph Adams Cram has given Wright Goodhue his greatest chance thus far. "He seems to me," says Mr. Cram, who is an authority on church architecture, "to have an instinctive knowledge and feeling for designing stained glass. He knows all about stained glass windows, holding a balance of color. He is constantly urged to examples of French thirteenth century work. I gave him the contract for an eighteen-foot wide window in Jersey City because, although he had produced nothing so large, I felt that he was the genius to accomplish what we hoped for in the window."

Both banks and the

Shipping Plains Buffaloes North Rouses Protests

Canadian Government Stands by Plan to Mix Captive Herd With Wild Wood Buffaloes

Edmonton, Alta. Special Correspondent. FROM time immemorial until the middle of the last century, the wood buffaloes ranged areas covering fully one-third of the entire continent of North America, from the Mexican Gulf to Slave Lake, Today there remains in Canada only one large captive herd and one much smaller wild herd. The large captive herd is of plains buffaloes, 10,000 in number, inclosed in a great Canadian national park at Wainwright, Alta. The wild herd, sole survivors of the lordly "monarch of the plains," consists of 2000 wood buffaloes in the far north, living in a natural, park-like area divided horizontally by the 50th parallel of latitude, so that half the area is in the extreme north of the Province of Alberta, and half of it is in the Northwest Territories.

Whether the two species, the plains buffalo and the wood buffalo, are distinct or separate ones, or whether the wood buffalo is but a finer and larger sub-species of the plains buffalo, has not yet been determined, though apparently the consensus in Canada at least is that the wood buffalo is merely a subspecies of the plains buffalo.

The fact remains, however, that the wood buffalo is a much darker, heavier-coated and altogether larger animal than the plains buffalo, running in the case of the bell to as much as 2500 pounds in weight, whereas the largest plains buffalo bull does not weigh more than 1800 pounds.

The large herd of plains buffaloes at the Wainwright Park is causing the Canadian authorities considerable thought, because of the question of finding range and food for the huge herd and the natural increase thereof. In spite of the 2000 acres of land which forms the park area, and the recent addition of several thousand additional acres, the herd is eating up all the natural grass as fast as it grows, and though in summer there is sufficient natural feed for the animals, winter feeding has to be resorted to by the Government of Alberta.

Government Stand. The Canadian Government admits receiving protests from zoologists and mammalogical societies of the United States and Canada, against possible interbreeding of the two species of buffaloes. The Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, stated that the buffaloes were all of one species, but that the wood buffaloes were larger and darker, because they had been running wild. It was not the intention, he added, to mix breeds in any way, and the young plains buffaloes which were being sent north would not deteriorate in the breed in any way.

Greeted With Storm of Protest. The proposal to ship the plains buffaloes to the age-long home of the wood buffaloes has been received with a storm of protests from zoologists and naturalists of the United States and Canada, but the Canadian Government, taking the stand that its own experts, who are in close touch with the situation, are the best judges, has declined to consider any change in policy.

Francis Harper, the United States zoologist, who headed a Canadian Government geological survey expedition into the Athabasca-Great Slave Lake country in 1914, in a memorandum issued in Canada, urges that the wood buffalo is too important an animal to be subjected to experimentation that may result in harm to the sub-species, if such it may be called.

The proposal raises anew the old question of man's interference with nature," says Mr. Harper, "which in too many cases is alike unnecessary and unjustifiable. In 1907 the total number of wood buffaloes was estimated by Mr. Maxwell Graham at 300. In 1914 the estimate, made at the time of the Canadian geological survey expedition, had gone up to 500, while in 1920, when I again visited the wood buffalo country, the buffalo rangers gave the estimate at

10,000 or more, while Mr. Graham's estimate in 1924 was 1500."

Wood Buffaloes Prospering

"Apparently, then, with the good protection afforded in recent years, the wood buffaloes have materially increased their number. There is every reason to believe that without experimentation or interference, the herd will reach the maximum that the range can support. Why, attempt to follow this natural process by introducing overwhelming numbers of a smaller and presumably less hardy stock, reared in inclosures, and not well fitted as is the wood buffalo to cope with deep snow or wolves?"

"For countless ages nature has been molding the plains buffalo to its particular environment, and the wood buffalo to its distinct and particular environment. How can it be imagined that the one will suddenly harmonize into the environment of the other?"

Mr. Harper hints at the interbreeding which will result, and of the natural depreciation of the large wood buffalo, when crossed in a five to one strain with the smaller plains buffalo.

For Cheap Food Perhaps

A former official of the department recently said that, in his opinion, the Government was really moving large numbers of the plains buffalo north, to provide cheap food for the Indian and Eskimo of the far north, owing to the decreasing numbers of caribou and other wild animals of the north.

More recently, there was a faculty discussion by the Science Association of the University of Alberta, at which Mr. Harper's letter was considered, and the action of the Canadian Government taken into account. William Rowan, head of the department of zoology, following this discussion, addressed a letter to Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, in which he asked permission this summer to obtain four specimens for museum mounting purposes, two of which will probably find their way to a museum in the United States, the other two being retained by the Government of Alberta.

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Mr. Stewart is apparently not in sympathy with the protests, stating that he did not fear loss of identity or lowering of stamina, and that his department relied upon the opinion of its own experts, who were closely in touch with the situation.

The department had definite plans, he concluded, with respect to the wood buffalo herds, and these plans, he believed, would work out to the benefit of the whole area in which the herds will roam.

Just what these plans are—how interbreeding will be prevented—whether the wood and plains buffaloes will meet as friends or as bitter enemies, joining in a tribal war which may exterminate both species—is not known. No written word of any of the experimental efforts indicates how it is expected that the winter-hand-fed plains buffaloes will meet heavy snow conditions, whether they will be able to revert to their original primitive conditions in time to survive their first winter. Apparently there has been no study of the two species close enough to indicate just how they will behave when placed together on one reserve.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE approximate cost of operating the Majestic of the White Star Line, on a round trip between Southampton and New York is reported to be \$40,000. The ship consumes about 11,000 tons of oil in the 6400 miles. The cost for wages for the crew of 1150 is heavy, in addition to the food and supplies for passengers and crew.

Carrying only a minimum of freight, it is essential that ships of this class have a large enough load to make a voyage show a profit. With the loss of the immigrant business to the United States, officers of the companies operating the ocean "greyhounds" are making strenuous efforts to build up a traffic which will, at least in part, replace this lucrative business.

On the smaller ships, which formerly carried a large volume of freight in addition to three classes of passengers, the decrease in ocean freight is adding to the decrease in revenues which the companies have felt in recent years.

Despite the volume of tourist third cabin traffic which has developed in the last year, steamship officials say that the profits from it are infinitesimal. The International Mercantile Marine, according to one of its leading officials, is endeavoring to build up a westbound tourist third cabin business for British, wishing to spend a short vacation in the United States.

Trips of the nature of those to visit Philadelphia, Washington, and Niagara Falls, in addition to New York, with return on the same ship, while others are of longer duration. All of the passengers traveling the way now go to Ellis Island upon arriving in New York, where the detention is brief. The tender, it is stated, takes the passengers off the ship immediately upon arrival in port and after a brief examination, which is understood does not include vaccination, carries them to the dock in New York. These persons are not held over night at the island.

The International Mercantile Marine is also now conducting contests in the United States and Canada as the objective. Eastward during the current season it estimates that it has carried 6000 passengers in tourist third cabin.

With the first and second class cabins carrying only \$7 per cent of their normal (or pre-war) totals, and with third class showing only about 35

Lins was going around the world last winter, she was in daily receipt of press reports, either from America or Europe, and for many days from both. When half way between Hawaii and Japan, the Belgenland picked up S.S. Sam, a steamer engaged in carrying mail and supplies to the ship's master, David W. Bone, according to an official of the company.

When she was being introduced to the captain, the official said, "Remember, I can't call a ship a boat. The captain does not like that name applied to his beloved ship."

"No," supplemented Captain Bone, "you call my ship a boat, I'll call your pearls beads."

An increase of 3,000,000 tons of freight in the business passed through the locks of the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie is reflected in the first half of the year compared with the same period in 1924. Total freight to July 1 amounted to nearly 28,000,000 tons. Iron ore traffic is reported as increasing in volume.

Corn raised in Maine can be shipped to California for 40 cents a pound, while the rate from inland states such as Michigan and Wisconsin is \$1.20. The Panama Canal is aiding Maine in finding an outlet for her products to the Pacific Coast.

Portland, Oregon, is more advantageously situated than other ports on the Atlantic to handle overseas business.

Universities Name Honors Mr. Hardy

Southampton College Will Be Called Wessex

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—University College, Southampton, will be raised to the status of a university as soon as the necessary funds are promised. It will be "Wessex University," called after that part of England which Thomas Hardy made famous.

At a large meeting at the Guildhall, Winchester held to promote the scheme, Sir John Chamberlain said that he had found a growing conviction in the minds of industrial leaders that a purely technical training in the businesses with which they are immediately concerned does not produce the class of men who are the most efficient for the successful direction of such concerns. They seek men of wider outlook and of more liberal mind for the higher posts than could be found among those who had a merely technical or professional education for their task.

It is proposed to establish a chair of literature in honor of Thomas Hardy at once at the existing University College of Southampton, rather than wait until the University of Wessex becomes an accomplished fact.

America Receives Rare Pieces of Ancient Greek Embroidery

Many Bizarre Specimens From 100 to 500 Years Old Will Be Exhibited Throughout United States to Aid Refugee Relief Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Sixteen rare pieces of ancient embroidery, ranging from 100 to 500 years in age, have just been forwarded by Prof. Jane Gray Carter of Hunter College in Greece, to the headquarters here of American Friends of Greece, where they are on exhibit.

In the development and standardization of hand-woven and embroidered articles upon which Greek refugee women could be employed, volunteer workers of the American Friends of Greece have sought not only the artistic and symbolic forms of ancient Greece, but also the symbols in old-time embroidery with a view to their use by refugee women in what they are making today for a livelihood.

Among these bizarre articles possibly the center of interest is a piece of Byzantine embroidery about 500 years old. Where it was made is not certain but probably it came from the island of Cephalonia. This piece is about one-quarter of the original, which was used to cover a hand-fed plains buffalo will meet heavy snow conditions, whether they will be able to revert to their original primitive conditions in time to survive their first winter. Apparently there has been no study of the two species close enough to indicate just how they will behave when placed together on one reserve.

Mr. Higgins, the Constable

"Is Mr. Higgins in? Mr. Higgins, the constable?" I ask of the woman. She is standing like a dim white mast by the porch of the house.

"What's left of him after a hard day's work, and that's quite a lot," twangs a man's voice from a rocking chair in the corner of the room. It is too dark to see faces, but the arm of Mr. Higgins—suppose it is his arm—sways out. I catch his hand. It is like holding the bough of a tree.

"Ah, working, working—" murmurs a pale, half-resolved, half-forgotten voice from the depths of the voice of the sister of Mr. Higgins.

"He works terrible hard at that spraying," comes the distant, loyal voice of the maid woman, who is his wife.

All day I have been searching for the house of Mr. Higgins. "The house of the constable?" people would echo sympathetically. "Why, it's over there," or "Well, kind of difficult to describe precisely—"

"Or 'Over 'em hills—'"

"Or, 'If you're not acquainted in these parts—' and so on. I tramped the green hillocks and blank dunes of Truro till the man had become almost mythical to me.

Tired, I sat on a patch of dune above Head-o'-Pamet. I saw the telegraph poles leaning like maypoles on the blue road to Truro. I saw the little fences, the wave of knolls, the splash of copice, the flow of woodland. The blade-blue sea lay upturned above the sketchy sky of the dunes. At sea, the polynya of the air I heard the wind combing the grasses, I saw irises standing, and thin daisies. I looked down at the wild, hot faces of dog roses. The Pamet River, the sober, olive, gum, silver Pamet, was wrinkling into the reefs so soundlessly, over the forehead of the earth. Intermittently, laboriously turning, the metal wings of a water mill clanged and jerked. Droning, clangling, and thick, warm silence after,

What a child's making is this landscape on the narrow, bent finger of the Cape. The sparrow-gray and gull-white houses are a child's pencil drawings blown over the hedges and stuck wrong way round on the knuckles of the hills. There creeps into the leafless security of the Cape a sense of the fret and impermanence of the sea, the restlessness of a child's fancy. The harbors and jetties that have gone, the sketchy hills

"Who has taken Dan Libby's cottage?" and "What's the name of the music teacher comin' next week?" conversation rises to the higher, epic things of memory.

The voice of Mr. Higgins:

"I remember in the old days when 80 vessels would sail out of Truro harbor, and I have seen 50 or 60 go out of Wellfleet. Barques and briggs—whosoever sees a barque or a brig off the Cape these days? But in my time they would go from all this coast between Provincetown and Chatham, away to the Grand Banks after mackerel and cod and all manner of fish, anything they could get."

"I have seen five hundred vessels out between here and Provincetown. The sea was black with them. We were all sailors in those days. I never went nine miles to cook a schooner with a crew of seven. The food those fellers got! I used to tell 'em. You must be made o' cast iron. There were no soft ways and there wasn't any turning back."

"And then I was at a life-saving station for twenty years. Wind-hail, snow, out we went, and the worse it was the more we had to go out. Dan Libby, who was saved out of the great gale of 1841, will tell you—"

"The great gale, that was in 1851," protests the pale voice of the sister.

"Pardon me, it was in 1841. My father was in it as sure as he was in the Civil War later," from Mr. Higgins, doggedly.

"He couldn't have been in it. That was the year he was working on the new railroad," from the wife, a wife of facts.

"In 1851 or 1852, because my brother Ezra said—begins the sister, sitting up. I imagine."

Facts and Peace "You're all mixing it up with the gale of 1825. And what does it matter after all, because we only know about it from hearsay," says the wife of facts and peace. "You ought to be there for that."

"Poor Charlie Hoi—begins the sister, reminded.

There is no holding the family in now. The constable starts it: gales, wrecks, rescues, epic storms, to the strange lugubrious memories of the fisherman, a mixture of humor and mourning. Not a simple thing to the constable is this Cape, but a complex, human thing, which has changed, grown, flourished, decayed, gained here, lost there, which is familiar and is loved unconsciously, and has grown into his life as a meadow grows into the earth by the Passet River.

The distinction of office has come to old Tom Higgins. Not a worrout

of the former business while freight business has also decreased, the steamship companies point to the need of a new type of traffic to replace that which they believe is permanently lost.

One officer of a prominent company goes to the Canadian Postmaster general to the rescue of which he speaks of the importance of the post office to the Canadian people.

On arriving at Quebec, the visitors will be entertained by the chancellor of McGill University, who will give a banquet in the Château Frontenac, at which the Prime Minister of Canada has been invited to be present. In the other places to be visited civic receptions and hospitality will be provided, and the party will see agricultural settlements, Canadian schools and colleges, lumber mills, factories, and mining camps. The party will travel across Canada in a special train.

Among other pieces in the collection are:

Bochara (Turkestan) over 150 years old. Used on the floor, over a rug, as a prayer rug.

Pieces of bed spread made in Cephallenia, last century, and a coat of arms of the king of Cephallenia. Byzantine design with double eagle, peacock and cross press trees. About 200 years old.

From Janina (Epirus), embroidery used in decorating a cushion cover according to design. About 150 years old.

Border or bottom of woman's skirt, made in Crete. Embroidery dates from 15th Century.

Part of bedspread. From the Is-

ENGLISH TEACHERS WILL TOUR CANADA

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 1—A party of British public and secondary school teachers are to visit Canada in August, and an attractive program will be arranged for them by the Overseas Education League. The trip will include visits to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Bangor, Louise, Vancouver, and Victoria, about 150 years ago.

In the development and standardization of hand-woven and embroidered articles upon which Greek refugee women could be employed, volunteer workers of the American Friends of Greece have sought not only the artistic and symbolic forms of ancient Greece, but also the symbols in old-time embroidery with a view to their use by refugee women in what they are making today for a livelihood.

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Among other pieces in the collection are:

First Mortgage Gold Bonds
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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Development of Wood Engraving

How the Art of Print Making Grew Out of the Need for Educational Illustrations

This is the first of two articles on the history of wood engraving. The second will be printed in an early issue.

LOOKING through a volume of W. Herrick and E. J. Whitney. About this same time, also, the American Tract Society gave an impetus to the improvement of wood engraving, by engaging the services of the best men of the time to illustrate its publications. Engraving became more delicate and clear of line, thus becoming smoother and greater attention was paid to tone, says Mr. Weitenkampf. In the seventies, when the country had recovered in degree from the Civil War, there began to be felt the refreshing influence of the Barbizon school in France, and the "Umbrian" school in Germany, influences that were quickly brought to the United States by American painters studying abroad in Europe. Undoubtedly some members of the new school of wood engravers carried their flexible technique to excesses of imitating non-essential details of the painter's brushmanship, and accidents of texture, like spots of white in water colors and the mesh of canvas in paintings. But Cole and other men of skill, however, did not fall into the errors of taste.

The laws of fitness and beauty proved, as always, enduring, as Sylvester Rosa Koehler summed up the controversy, and now, decades after the smoke of battle has cleared away, becomes clear that fundamentally Linton and Cole were both right according to their aims, both were artists working to the end of serving beauty according to their lights, the one serving in the old order, the other in the new, which made it difficult to which the old style would yield.

"The new school did its work, and did it well," says Mr. Weitenkampf. "After we have eliminated what was ill advised, so very much remains that we can continue to feel great and justified pride in the results of the movement. It left the mark of its achievement indelibly inscribed in the annals of wood engraving."

Thomas Bewick

Early in the sixteenth century flourished Hans Holbein the Younger and Albrecht Dürer, two of the great engravers of all time, who must be mentioned in this connection, though they worked little with wood. With the increase of the number of printed books, the number of engravers multiplied, and soon the wood engraving fell into disrepute, among the purists in art, as being more often the work of a craftsman than an artist. Yet Rubens and Titian designed to make drawings on block for others to engrave.

With Thomas Bewick came into practice the modern style of white line engraving, so-called. Until his time the practice had been largely black line. That is, the older engravers cut away the wood and left lines which printed black, whereas Bewick engraved lines and dots appearing as white lines in the print, because the wood block would take no ink where the graver's tool had touched it. Since Bewick's time the two methods have persisted, and today may be seen exemplified in the work of wood block workers of many schools, both illustrators and makers of prints.

Bewick and his followers in England and America developed astonishing skill in translating to black and white the original values of paintings or drawings. Something of them even conveyed into lines and dots the individual qualities of the painter's way of brushing on his paint. These men, it should be remembered, worked as engravers, cutting across the grain of a carefully prepared piece of boxwood, maplewood or pearwood. The old-time wood cutters, like many makers of block prints today (when they do not engrave them), cut with the grain of the wood because there were no necessity of gaining delicate effects.

Early Americans

Wood engraving in America, according to the results of the studies of F. Weitenkampf, began in the latter part of the seventeenth century, with the production by John Foster of the official seal and arms of the Massachusetts Colony. He also engraved a portrait of the Rev. Richard Mather, which is reproduced in Mr. Weitenkampf's book on American graphic art. In America wood engraving remained in the crudely popular state until examples were brought from England or the work of the Bewick school, and wood engravers from England made their homes in the United States in response to the growing demand for map makers and illustrators of books and magazines. Now and then out of the average of ordinary work there flashed a block that proved its executant to be something more than a facile mechanic, and some of these early works are today sought by collectors. Often these engravings were issued in editions to supply a general demand for pictures of national figures, like Washington, Adams and Lafayette.

By 1840 the general quality of wood engraving had greatly improved, thanks to the increased esteem in which illustrations were held and the fast-growing demand for educational books. In 1846 Harpers brought out a remarkable illustrated family Bible, embellished with 1600 historical engravings by J. A. Adams and his pupils. These were not white line engravings, but facsimiles of the drawings made for the work, chiefly by J. G. Chapman. This Bible undoubtedly had the effect of greatly increasing the demand for the illustration of books. Again we see engraving helping toward new life as a servant of religion.

When Putnam's issued Irving's Sketch Book in 1852 they found able craftsmen and designers who could cut the illustrations on wood, in H.

Courtesy of the Toledo Museum of Art

GIFT OF ARTHUR J. SECOR TO THE TOLEDO MUSEUM

THE painting, "The Little Gleaner," by William Morris Hunt, has recently been added to the Secor Gallery, founded by Arthur J. Secor, in the Toledo Museum of Art. Mr. Secor's gift is one of the finest pictures by Hunt and is a worthy addition to the gallery in which it is hung.

W. J. Gardner Co.

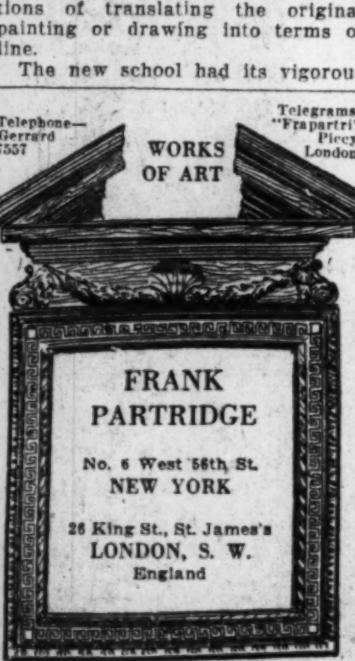
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FRAMING—RESTORING

In the London Art Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 30
FRANK RUTTER, who is already known to readers of these columns, has written one of those really useful small handbooks on Richard Wilson. Further to its usefulness, it is illuminating, for the writer, with the thoroughness of the true historian, that he is, has an enthusiasm for Wilson which is born of unavoidable prejudice. I mention this book because it is of value to those who will find their way to the Tate Gallery during the present exhibition, comprising 63 paintings and many drawings, will do much to give him his true place in the history of English painting.

For those who come under the spell of his serene charm, this place is always high. The nobility of his compositions has brought about an undue emphasis on this branch of art, at the sacrifice of another, namely, the sense of humor, and one of the greatest lessons to be learned at the Tate Gallery at the present moment is the magnificence of his technique. Here is to be found not just that sumptuous handling of paint which so often passes for brilliance, but all is ordered, nothing accidental, everything severe and essential to the end in view and the result to be attained.

The Dutch landscape painters and those of Italy had some influence, as we all know, upon Wilson's work, and some day I hope it may be that a writer like Frank Rutter, who must have an enormous amount of material at his disposal, will give us some idea of the true relation between Wilson and the portrait painter proper.

It is high time that such an exhibition of Richard Wilson's work was got together, and the authorities at the Tate Gallery are to be congratulated in giving us at this time, when this great artist is all too often forgotten, an opportunity of paying tribute to his genius. And yet, more than a hundred years ago, John Hopper wrote of Wilson, "The glowing and rich scenery of Italy, with its numerous classical remains, warmed into action the latent feelings of a cultivated and elegant mind, and he viewed nature at once with the enthusiastic eye of a poet." For those who have a ready response to the quiet dignified serenity of such a masterly, expressing itself through the medium of a beautiful picture quality, the exhibition at the Tate has much in store.

The verdict must be that Queen Victoria etched far better than many an etcher today who is pretentious enough to demand our attention. And that, because of a visit to the Bond Street Art Gallery, where several etchings by Queen Victoria and Prince Consort may be seen. They were mostly done about 1840. The subjects are Victorian enough, but it is really remarkable that a woman so preoccupied with "affairs" should find time to acquire proficiency in a very difficult medium, showing the pronounced influence of Landseer.

These results in Art by a Queen were mostly bestowed as reward upon her ladies-in-waiting, and they will come as a surprise to many that so much could have been got together, and it says not a little for the

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EDUCATIONAL

Supervised Play in Illinois Elementary School

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL. Special Correspondence
PLAY that is an integral and important part of the school curriculum; play that is supervised, regular, and compulsory; play not only for pleasure but also for bodily, mental, and social development—this sort of play is the privilege of the children attending the Lincoln School of Highland Park, Illinois. This system of physical culture, supplementing the usual recess period, finds an enthusiastic supporter in the school superintendent, Clark G. Wright, through it he has seen so-called unmanageable boys governed and made more responsive to the academic side of their school work.

Whatever the Season

Most of the work consists of games, tactfully directed by the playground supervisor, Miss Ethel M. Goddard, but largely organized by the children themselves. Herein is given opportunity for every child to gain initiative, self-confidence and the joys of social intercourse. In the winter 10 lessons are given in social dancing; snow modeling, skating, and all sorts of winter sports add to the possibilities of the work. In the spring come field work and track teams, and these are further enhanced by walks in which sport is coordinated with the nature study, so delightfully possible in Chicago's North Shore district. Sometimes these hikes include opportunities for lessons in camp craft or outdoor cooking.

Competition is not stressed. A reasonable number of interscholastic events are participated in during the year. No formal gymnastic work is done, with the exception that work in correct posture is given in addition to the regular play periods to those pupils having a special need; this is accomplished either in groups or individually.

In keeping in thought that the underlying purpose of all education is the unfoldment of the innate qualities of the child—self-knowledge, self-control, poise, honesty, and the interest and ability to mingle pleasantly with his fellows—Miss Goddard early emphasized the right of play to be put upon an equal basis with academics. She insists that, from this standpoint of educational importance to keep any child from play to work on other subjects is to deprive him of a necessary part of his natural development. The faculty co-operates willingly in the effort to carry out this ideal. Excepting under the most unusual circumstances, every pupil spends one-half hour of supervised play every school day.

Eligibility to play on a school team does not depend upon scholarship; ability to play the game and sportsmanship are the only tests," says Miss Goddard. "In school concerts, no one is denied the right to sing in the chorus or to sing a solo, because he has not made a passing grade in grammar or arithmetic; all good drawings are hung in an exhibit; why shouldn't the good athlete be allowed to represent his school in the way that he can best?"

Wholesome Companionship

As it is always the case within a school group, there are girls in Lincoln School who play all games except football and hard baseball, while as well as any boy—some girls even play better than some boys, and the boys themselves acknowledge in choosing them for their team. By allowing girls and boys to play together, a cure has been found for much sentimentality, often an upper grade problem, in wholesome companionship. Only in games with other schools are they separated into girls' teams and boys' teams. In all work, whether within the school or with other groups, emphasis is placed upon co-operation and sportsmanship rather than upon the winning of games. And upon the winning of games, either in or out of school, without undue elation or depression is thereby developed.

Each year a cup is awarded to the pupil who has most improved his own record during the year. Thus incentive is given to each, whether he be a good or an inferior athlete, to work at his play as a part of his school life of equal importance with any other of his studies. The winner is chosen quite impersonally, from records kept according to taste and stop watch. Often he is one who has been in the poorest of the school athletes, the joy of such a one in attaining a sense of comradeship and social equality is one of the greatest rewards of this work.

A child who learns successfully to umpire a baseball game for his team has learned valuable lessons in humility and democracy. He knows that his every decision may be disputed, and is not hasty or partial in making it.

"We consider these eight years of play a period of social experimenting for the children," continues Miss Goddard, "a time for learning to be democratic. The small people at first are members of their teams; those of their own social groups, those that are poor, or well dressed, or the little girl with curlis. After a few defeats they begin to look for ability, a thing that is not the exclusive possession of any one group. A child is seen for what he is, not for the kind of clothes he wears, the car in which he rides, nor the part of the city in which he lives."

Plans are on foot for the taking over by the board of education of a larger plot of ground, across the road from the school, which belongs to the city. If these are followed, the plan is to have a large airy sky room. Swimming, boating, canoeing, riding, spacious grounds for athletics. Session July 1 to Aug. 14. For rates, etc.

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lured out, the school authorities will keep up the grounds and have all-exclusive use of them on school days. This seems highly desirable, in view of the proximity of dwellings to the present playground. The boys of Lincoln School won the baseball championship of the southern division of a league, including teams of schools in neighboring towns, losing only at the hands of the winners in the northern section. This league of elementary school teams is fostered by the athletic coach of the Deerfield-

Shields High School, who can in this way keep on the lookout for promising material for his future teams.

Joy and harmony, and a refreshing freedom of expression among the pupils characterize Miss Goddard's work; and as parents and teachers and superintendent are solidly backing this interesting innovation in school athletics, it seems improbable that a return will be made in Lincoln School to formal gymnastics.

clusion of the others. Each should be touched upon as a corrective of the other. For example, history shows the morals and interests of men prevalent in philosophy, religion, picture too much, and very adorns too much. A combined study would dispel false impressions and give a clearer insight into the truth. Concluding the arguments in favor of liberal education, it teaches man to see things and events as they really are. It gives him a clearer view of his own opinions and judgments, courage in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, the wisdom to detect that which is vital and to discard that which is irrelevant. It fits him for a wide range of positions problems about which we know nothing.

Society has awakened and is demanding more efficient schools. The introduction of physical education, manual training and domestic science into the school curriculum is the first step in this direction. Society recognizes the fact that the community and school must walk hand in hand.

Dr. L. H. Murfin, former president of Boston University, believes that if the university is to be a leader, it must reside in the midst of the people, clear their vision, cultivate their minds and enrich their lives. This calls for a new type of school. As President Murfin expresses it:



Friese by Hell Fritz, Aged 15, of the Emmy Zwyerbrück-Prochaska School, Vienna.

Drawings by Viennese Children

VIENNA, AUSTRIA Special Correspondence
THE interest and favorable expert comment around throughout Great Britain by the exhibition of graphic art and other artistic productions done by Viennese children attending Professor Cizek and Frau Zwyerbrück's voluntary classes and Frau Zwyerbrück's school in Vienna, resulted in an invitation to show them in America.

The work of the Viennese children is very different from that done by the juveniles of other countries. Many reasons have been given for this, some critics declaring that the methods alone as followed by both Professor Cizek and Frau Zwyerbrück in their teaching lead to such amazing results. Both are artist-teachers in the true sense of the term. Attention should, however, be drawn to the fact that for centuries Vienna has been the melting-pot of all races, and that these racial essences combined have produced the Viennese child. Added to this the lively surroundings of the city, the natural joyousness and lightness of the atmosphere, the beauty of nature everywhere present in woody hills, breezy forests and meadows dancing with bright flowers find response in a child's heart, which, encouraged and tended, finds expression in its artistic products. There are other factors, but these two seem to be of the greatest importance. These characteristics need careful tending, for inborn aesthetic feeling must be cultured judiciously and not forced.

Professor Cizek and Frau Zwyerbrück have one aim in common, there must be nothing forced and no force used in training naturally the latent artistic potentialities more or less common in all children. Whatever their race may happen to be. The aim is to lead these children to understand the nature of materials, how unimportant they may seem to be, through which they give expression to their thoughts, to imbue them with a love of work and to cool too great an ardor.

A visit to Frau Zwyerbrück's school is most enlightening. Here all are working joyously for a common cause. They arrive at an understanding of form and right balance of the use of color in material and develop a feeling for true beauty, exactness and neatness in execution. Further a knowledge of handicrafts is gained, which is due time to the right classes, is developed until a surely enables the pupils, in this case chiefly girls, to perform the most exquisite work. Few would venture to question the value of such teaching.

Our social group is not held together by the so-called cultural subjects. Ninety per cent of our population is engaged in manual labor. Therefore it is self-evident that Greek culture as such will not prepare our youth for practical citizenship. A college president has said: "We should not have an earlier culture in an age of progress." True culture is the preparation for a life of productive service plus such courses as will arouse a community concern, will develop deeper insight of problems. Social efficiency is culture.

The teacher as a rule clings even more tenaciously to old methods. He is accused of being academically minded, of formalizing and intellectualizing; of diffusing knowledge for the mere sake of knowing. Wrap up, as it were, in facts and theories, he excludes himself from the actual moving world. He becomes out of touch with the social order. Perhaps it is because of this that social reformers and civic leaders seldom turn to teachers for support. Rightfully, it should be the teachers whom the masses turn for leadership because they are the educated, trained class. The teacher in turn hides his powers for good behind blind of timidit. He finds out of his sphere when called into public notice.

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K. S.

The most desired result would be better citizenship. In the old university community interest has been awakened and tastes formed; here they would be cultivated. The practical experience in doing and learning would awaken civic pride and a sense of obligation "to make good." It will not only turn out men who will mean well, but men who will work efficiently.

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Regarding the science of sociology, it is of recent birth and as yet in the first stages of development. Very few colleges offer courses in sociology but the number is bound to increase as we come to see the futility of attempting to grapple with social

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THE HOME FORUM

The New and the Old Accent

TO THOSE who came to the reading of biography when Carlyle was writing magnificently of hero worship these latter years have not been overproductive in the matter of great biographies. Something has happened in the field of biography, as well as in the related field of autobiography. For some little time now we have had to modify our old belief in the conclusion of Carlyle that "biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things." So said we also as we turned the pages of Collingwood's *Life of Ruskin* or read the strengthening biography of F. W. Robertson by Stopford Brooke, or later still, read through the voluminous *"Life of Gladstone,"* by John Morley, and found the reading of the three volumes as fascinating as the reading of a "best seller" in fiction is said to be. Then came the happy day when we alighted upon the imitable *"Life of Samuel Johnson,"* by Boswell. There we learned how near we had come to reading of what would probably have been the most perfect example of biography that was ever exhibited. But Boswell tells us that could not be. And, for ourselves, we are content that Johnson was "Boswellized." Here was biography free, frank and natural.

Not so has it been of late. We have been told that the world is one vast whispering gallery. Changing times have tended to make this smile not altogether apropos. We have also been told of those who bay to the moon, and the amplifying and sounding devices of men seem to making this rather than whispering the habit of men. The printing press has become at once the sounding board and amplifier of the world's inner secrets. When once men and women spoke in terms of fine reserve, now they shout in arms of a full revelation. There is a strong desire to tell everything—everybody. Nothing shall be left untold. To see how true this is, let anyone stand for a few moments before the table of a news agent, glancing through the magazines, novels that are confessing autobiographies, and we will see what I mean. Men have become persuaded that every heart enshrines one good story, and most of them are willing to tell it to the bitter end.

But perhaps one is inclined to say that these stories are but of the day. They are not literature. The first canon, though no means the last, of literature must be "bound." Without staying to discuss this matter, since we are willing to outlaw a few, let us turn our attention to the books of biography and autobiography.

Here we have a new accent. Once our chief delight in reading the lives of great men was to be reminded that we could "make our

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Walter de la Mare's
Stories

To those who ask, "What is the meaning of Walter de la Mare's prose stories?" it is only possible to reply with the counter-questions: "What is the meaning of a spring morning?" or of an autumn evening? or of a sun-jewelled shower in summer? or of a snowflake?" The stupidest as well as the wisest among the sons of men recognize that some of the love-letter of God's works cannot be analyzed by the human intelligence, or interpreted according to any formal code framed by the human mind...

Do men therefore impatiently dismiss the spring morning as less desirable than some barren philosophical proposition which, as they may say, "means" something? Only the very few... Nevertheless, among readers of books it is the majority, not a few only, who daily do things which are almost as incredibly silly. They reject a song by Shakespeare or a sonnet by Keats, in favor of a ballad to some maid in Honolulu or of an ode to *Felix the Cat!* They ignore, let us say, stories by Katherine Mansfield, Walter de la Mare, and others among the moderns, and follow delightedly in the sentimental molasses and iridescent passions of the Rainbow Magazine.

The difficulty urged by many readers in regard to Shakespeare and Keats, and de la Mare, is that the sonnets of the one, the odes of the other, and the stories of the third, do not seem to mean anything; or perhaps, in more modest and self-abasing moments, they remark that these writers are "very deep!" Browning's *Fra Lippo Lippi* was one of those who have an itch to find the meaning of the world; yet he at least had enough gumption under his skin to see—and to say—that

If you get simple beauty and nought else,
You get about the best thing God invents.—

That's somewhat. And you'll find the soul you have missed.

Within yourself when you return
Him thanks!

We are so hot for certainties... that we tend to depreciate everything born of the human mind which cannot be brought within the field of our own individual vision. Particularly in literature, we demand that everything shall be "crackable," so that, as from a nut, we may extract the kernel whole and swallow it.

It is of the intimate loveliness of an English landscape that we may be assailed, physically, something of the scene; we get it inside ourselves. But we cannot... swallow or munch the Andes, or the Victoria Falls, or the Grand Canyon, or the Lake District, or even Boxhill: we can only yield pleasure to those who have an itch to find the influence of the pervasive beauty in these places, and, as it were, soak in their beauty until we become saturated. There are pieces of literature that can be munched and swallowed and used as human nature's daily food, by such readers as find them assimilable and sustaining...

And not by eastern windows only,

When daylight comes, comes in the light.

In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright!

That is a kind of writing which yields its meaning, its moral, all that we seek as a hedge-nut yields its kernel. But where is the tangible kernel of "meaning" in writings of a different order?—In:

Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness!
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run;
Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
These sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;

Or on a half reasp'd furrow sound asleep,

Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while thy hook

Spar'd the next swathe and all its twined flowers.

Or what is the "meaning" of this other?—

Thanks to the human heart by which we live,

Thanks to its tenderness, its joys, and fears,

To me the meanest flower that blows can give

Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears...

Unless we are satisfied to use some sixth sense, in order to interpret the metaphysical significance of autumn "sitting carelessly on a granary floor," and of the tiny flower giving thoughts that "lie too deep for tears," poetry has not power to speak for us.

The employment of that sixth sense is demanded by all Walter de la Mare's work—by his prose no less than by his verse. In fact, the key to appreciation of his non-metrical poetry lies in the recognition that the subject-matter of his prose does not vary in kind from the subject-matter of his verse. Whether in verse or in prose, Walter de la Mare always writes poetry.

Walter de la Mare's stories are beauty truly blent by Nature's sweet and cunning hand in all simplicity and grace: they will endure wind and weather; and they are full of exquisite music for those who are patient enough to stand and listen.—Alfred C. Ward, in "Aspects of the Modern Short Story."

Buoyant Doubt

Ever insurgent let me be.
Make me more daring than devout:
From sleek contentment keep me free.
And fill me with a buoyant doubt.

—Louis Untermeyer.

The Paintings at Pompeii

It may perhaps be thought astonishing that so much importance should be given to the paintings at Pompeii, to the frescoes, if one can call them so, for the question whether they are frescoes or tempera paintings has not been definitely settled. Certainly, there are some mediocre paintings among them. But how marvellous some of the others are! Look at the *Medea*, the *Hercules and Cerberus* with that amazing basket of grapes and pomegranates, and the young god Pan with his crown of herbs, the *Portrait of the baker Proculus*, and his Wife, Chalron and Achilles, which is obliquely silhouetted against a background of architectural mouldings with so much knowledge...

At Pompeii, there is no atmosphere in the paintings, no attempt to express the play of light, the different qualities of substances, flesh, materials and so on. Everything is sacrificed to form, and this form is expressed by contrast of tone, very simple in themselves, but very expressive, which prove that these anonymous artists had subtle vision and lucid intelligence, or, at any rate, the remnants of excellent traditions.

—François Fosca in "Renoir," translated by Hubert Wellington.

White Moths

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Sail, white moths down the silvery light,
Phantom ships in a moonlit vale,
Fairy ghosts, through a balmy night.
All
Navigating the garden trail,
Steering around a rose-bush white,
Safely weathering the perfumed gale.
Fireflies lamps are blinking bright,
Dotting the jasmine's snowy veil,
Into this harbor of delight,
Sail.

Franklin N. Wood.

"Thou shalt be like a watered garden"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN COUNTRIES dependent largely upon irrigation for moisture, there is frequently presented the contrast of desert waste and luxuriant growth side by side. Many figures of speech drawn from this condition are used in the Old Testament to convey the thought of the inspiring effect of spiritual impulsion upon human life: as, for example, when Isaiah, after enjoining the necessity of releasing one's consciousness from oppressive material beliefs, says, "And thou shalt be like a watered garden."

God's plan for man does not include discord and death. Mortal planning, in conflict with the beauty, completeness, strength, power, and wisdom of God's plan, is all that can cause inharmony. Then how eager should the instructed mortal be to yield his whole being to God's plan for him, and to relinquish blind self-will. Through the false teachings of a faulty psychology today, many persons fear to submit themselves to the beneficial influence of this divine process. It should be thoroughly understood that in God's universe there is no subconscious mind, and that there is no repression or suppression, since all of God's ideas are fully, clearly, and perfectly expressed. From the human standpoint of Christian development, progress is properly made, not by rejecting them as never having been any part of one's true selfhood. Such procedure results in the precious assurance of freedom from desire to indulge in evil of any sort, and reveals the primitive spiritual beauty of man as manifesting God.

The student of Christian metaphysics, that is, of spiritual cause and effect, learns to view all things from a spiritual point of view, instead of from a material one. On page 275 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." Thus, instead of considering matter as their origin, men must learn that God is man's origin and cause, and that they cannot in reality manifest imperfections, which are not to be found in divine cause. With this thought as a basis of action, one's so-called human life becomes less emotional, better poised, and more tranquil.

As one releases his human life from the pestilence and blight of the belief that matter is an entity, his life unfolds quietly and beautifully according to God's plan of perfection, as a flower unfolds in sun and dew. He whose thought rests upon a material basis, the basis of belief that matter is real, looks upon his past with more or less of disappointment and regret, and upon his future with more or less of trepidation. But he who learns the truth about spiritual

In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.

to show its face on a cloudy day. It takes the warmth and the insistence of the sun to open the four great, ragged petals that spread from the deep blue cup held in the exquisitely cut blue cup held in the exquisitely cut corolla that in turn rests on a stiffly upstanding branch of the queer little four-square stemmed plant. These branches have only five small leaves set opposite upon them. The leaves are pointed tips, and shaped where they clasp the stem, but they fling themselves out to their slender pointed tips with every imaginable curve of grace. It is as if they would make up for the woodiness of the base from which they spring. They make a sweeping gesture of indefinable grace, their tips mostly pointing upward as if they would call attention to the loveliness they uphold...

The flower in its most highly developed form, in perfectly congenial surroundings, is beyond any question the loveliest offering autumn has to bestow. It holds up this wonder of beauty to the frosty skies of late October and early November. It is the stillest flower I ever have known. The sturdy square stem is almost mechanical, fairly wooden in its upright position with its many uplifted branches and the big, ragged blue flowers. Only on a sunny day, mind you, it does exactly what Bryant said it did, with a

sweet and quiet eye,
Looks through its fringes to the sky,
Blue—blue—as if that sky let fall a blue fire from its cerulean wall;

only you cannot depend on the natural history of a poet because the fringed gentian never does have the blue of the sky when it blooms in the open. In all my experience, which grew to some extent before I finished with the flower, I never have been able to force it to open in the shade. If it did, it might in such location forget the violet and take on the sky blue which Bryant attributes to it, but in the sun it is always more violet than blue.

Thoreau was a poet, too, and he saw this flower much darker than Bryant. He exclaimed concerning it:

Such a dark blue! Surpassing that of the male bluebird's back!

In order to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook. This edition has a title-page painted in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition. The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in place of the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

The price of this special pocket edition will be the same as that of the regular pocket edition—namely, one copy, \$5.00, twelve or more to one address, each \$4.75.

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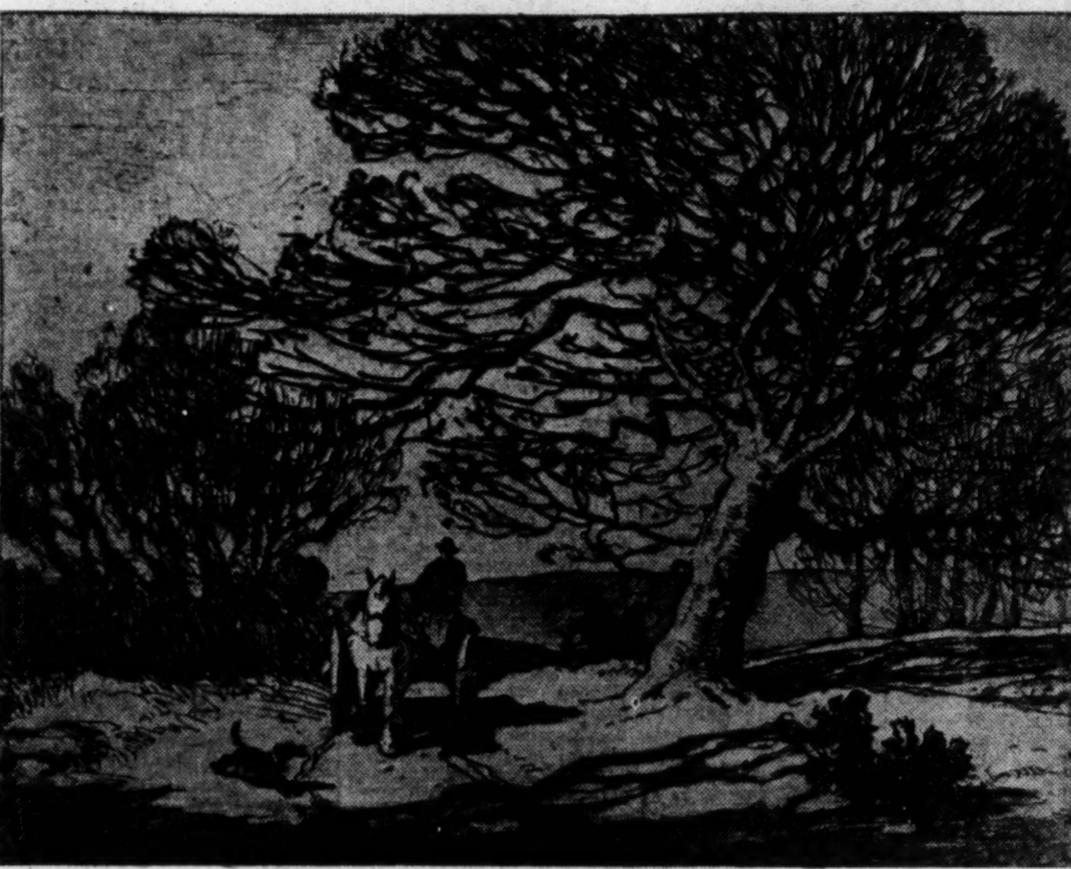
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The Oakwood. From an Etching by John Atkinson

"Du skall vara lik en vattenrik trädgård"

Översättning av den & denna sida på engelska förekommande uppsatser i Kristling Vetenskap

J OHN ATKINSON, in a measure, does for his county what Constable and Chrome do for theirs. He has indeed been called the Constable of the North and fully deserves the appellation. This can be seen by a glance at the above picture, which, both in composition and line, might be a genuine Constable.

This is not in disparagement of a distinguished artist who was in no way a copyist; but both artists are genuine lovers of nature in all her moods, and when two people love the same thing, they cannot help sometimes saying the same things about it.

What all these landscape artists agree in saying about nature is that she is continually parading before eyes that will see an ever-varied and varying show of pictures, of which she is now the foreground, and now the background, and always the inspiration.

When daylight comes, comes in the light.

In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly,

But westward, look, the land is bright!

That is a kind of writing which may be assimilated, physically, something of the scene; we get it inside ourselves. But we cannot... swallow or munch the Andes, or the Victoria Falls, or the Grand Canyon, or the Lake District, or even Boxhill: we can only yield pleasure to those who have an itch to find the influence of the pervasive beauty in these places, and, as it were, soak in their beauty until we become saturated. There are pieces of literature that can be munched and swallowed and used as human nature's daily food, by such readers as find them assimilable and sustaining...

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SECOND PLACES DEFEAT ENGLAND

Harvard-Yale Athletes Win Meet—Lowe Outshines All Others

Although the Oxford-Cambridge University athletes of England were defeated in their meet against the Harvard-Yale combination at Boston, Saturday, track and field enthusiasts are today still expressing the highest admiration for the sportsmanship and the visitors offered. Had it not been for the prearranged conference, wherein second places were agreed upon to count in the event of a tie, the English athletes could have been well content with a 6-to-6 tie which they earned in first places. The second places, however, were obtained by the American athletes by a score of 7½ to 4½.

It was during the second meet of the meet had taken place that Harvard-Yale followers saw certainty of even a tie, and the unheralded athlete to make it possible was L. J. Rohr, 25 of Harvard, who, in a 200-yard dash, was made over into a hurdler in short notice and who won the low hurdles in a new meet record of 26s, defeating Lord David Burghley of Cambridge and his two mates. H. W. Cole, 25 of Yale, the latter having been the chance to defeat Lord Burghley if the latter was to be beaten.

The English took first in the 120-yard hurdles, 220-yard dash, quarter-mile and half-mile running, high jump, the Americans winning the 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, two-mile run, shot put, pole vault and broad jump. Harvard won four first and Yale two for the Americans. Cambridge won four and Yale two for the English. The Americans predominated in the held events and the English on the track.

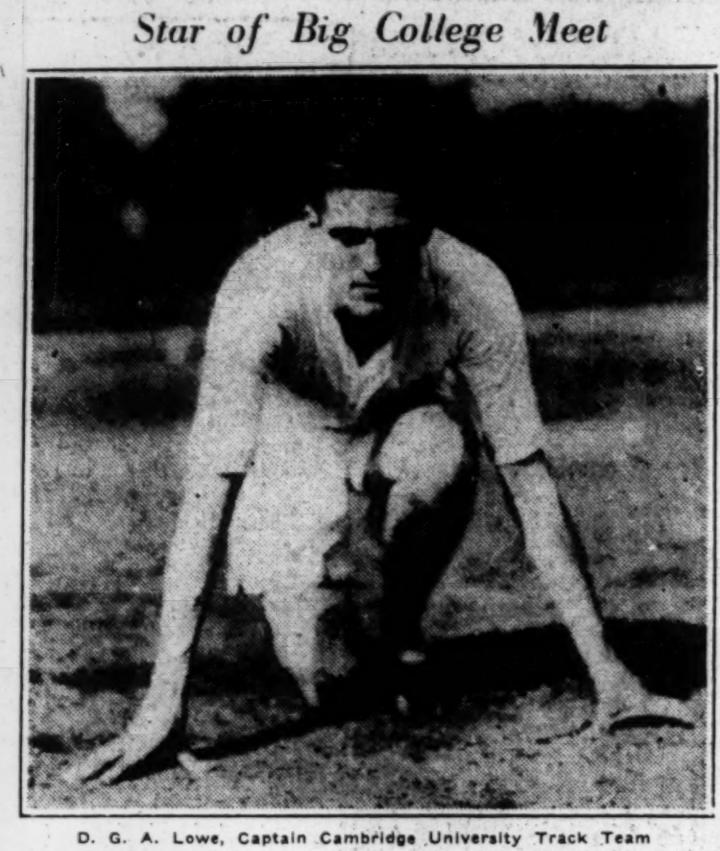
Lowe is Star of Meet.

Unquestionably the outstanding star of the entire meet was D. G. A. Lowe, who, in addition to being a member of the selective class of being a triple-winner in these international meetings, having previously won the half-mile run in 1923 and Saturday he won two more greats, the half and mile, and was second in the two-mile run, set a new meet record in the half, winning in 1m. 55s. The old mark being 1m. 55s., which has stood since 1921 when Thomas Campbell of Yale established it.

A gallop in the middle distance, half and mile, and running him down, the Americans winning the 100-yard dash, 220-yard hurdles, two-mile run, shot put, pole vault and broad jump. Harvard won four first and Yale two for the Americans. Cambridge won four and Yale two for the English. The Americans predominated in the held events and the English on the track.

Fairfax Wins Cup.

Another Prize for National Champion



D. G. A. Lowe, Captain Cambridge University Track Team

W. T. Tilden 2d Takes Permanent Possession of Agawam Hunt Club Cup

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (AP)— W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, easily defeated A. W. Jones of Providence and Yale University, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, in the final of the Rhode Island State tennis championship Saturday, thereby gaining permanent possession of the big Agawam championship silver bowl which has been in competition since 1912.

Fairfax, the reigning champion, was beaten by E. H. Haggerty, Harvard, 27, and in so doing nearly equalled the mark of 26¾ set by H. B. Stallard of Cambridge in 1921, Lowe's mark being 4m. 21s.

Racing next to Lowe is individual prominence since Robb with his new record in the low hurdles, A. H. Miller, 27 of Harvard, who defeated both B. E. Norton '28 of Yale and A. E. Tilden 2d of Oxford and tied the 100-yard dash record, 9¾ sec., while Mrs. H. C. Mallory, 27, who had the decision, Mrs. J. B. Jessee in the semifinals Thursday, and won the next three games in a row for the set and match. Except for her indecisive net work Miss Goss outplayed her rival.

Two mixed doubles teams marked the Tilden-Jones match, which was mostly ahead.

Advances worked out from the fleet very rapidly from a rather poor start and half way to the finish had a lead of several miles over the Vagrants.

The Irons, which hugged the shore gained considerably but could not catch the Lawrence boat, which sailed very fast in the last 10 miles which was a close finish. The 40-footer Rowdy won an exciting race from the Sally Ann and Cockatoo when the Leaguers had to press hard to win the Q class.

In the eight races which the major yachts have sailed in eastern waters the little Queen Mab, with an enormous time allowance captured five and the Advances took three.

At the end of the race the Rowdy had a record of four victories to three for the Sally Ann and one for the Cockatoo.

These races included the three sailed at Marblehead and the five square and runs of the cruise to Penobscot and back.

Tilden gave the gallery a line of his full capabilities in the doubles final, when paired with Wiener, his youthful Philadelphia protege, he defeated S. H. Yoshida, New York, and C. Chapman Jr., Springfield, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

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RADIO

MEASUREMENT FOR STATIC IS MILLI-VOLT

Static-to-Signal Ratio Must Be Compared Using Smallest Unit of a Volt

This is the second of three articles dealing with the efforts of radio engineers to overcome the effects of static in order to insure better summer time reception.

For a better understanding of the warfare being waged between radio signals and static disturbances, it is necessary to know something about the relative strength of signals and static disturbances. Radio signals are gauged as to their power by means of a unit known as the millivolt per meter. This unit means that a given radio signal, cutting the wave-intercepting antenna or loop perpendicularly, must produce a potential difference of one millivolt for every meter of perpendicular length of the wave-intercepting wire. Thus distant signals generally measure up a few thousandths of a millivolt per meter. Near-by signals from a powerful radiocasting station usually measure up from one to ten millivolts per meter.

Now it is interesting to note that extremely distant radiocast signals, with a strength of a few thousandths of a millivolt per meter, are more or less entirely submerged by static, even under the ideal conditions of winter reception. In other words, signals of ultra-remote stations reach the usual receiver, but they are so dominated by even the faintest static disturbances as to be entirely lost. The usual DX signals have a strength of a few hundredths of a millivolt per meter, and prove satisfactory to the dyed-in-the-wool radio fan who is interested merely in identifying the call letters of the transmitting station and cares nothing for the clarity of the program features. Needless to say, such weak signals are quite unacceptable from a program standpoint.

Coming nearer to our receiving set, from near-by stations, comes a series of moderately powerful signals up to ten tenths of a millivolt per meter. Such signal strength will give enjoyable results most of the year round, although the programs will be muddled when the static is holding full sway. Still more powerful signals ranging from one to ten millivolts per meter will provide a practically uninterrupted program under all conditions. Already there

are many radio listeners who are located closely enough to power broadcasting stations to enjoy such splendid service. However, as radio continues to develop and radiocasters strive to provide radio programs under any and all conditions of the atmosphere in keeping with the desire of the vast radio audience, we shall have signal strengths of from 10 to 100 millivolts per meter, which will insure splendid service at all times.

The average 500-watt transmitter of today provides a few millivolts per meter, and in the average antenna or loop of a radio listener over a radius of from 10 to 50 miles, depending on the location of the transmitter and receiver alike, as well as the topographic conditions over which the waves must travel. So it will be noted that the average radio receiving set located within a reasonable distance from a standard radiocasting station, should provide virtually uninterrupted enjoyment throughout the summer.

Static's Antics Discussed

As for the power of static, it is difficult to make any definite statement. Static varies from day to day over wide limits. It varies from week to week. It varies from month to month and from season to season. It even varies from year to year. However, there is one significant and even consoling feature to all this, and that is the very inconsistency of static. If a given month happens to be exceptionally static-laden, the radio listener can be reasonably certain that the following month will be quite otherwise.

In general, static disturbances are not powerful enough with a violent thunder storm in the vicinity, that static impulses will run no higher than 100-millivolts per meter. However, static can injure the full enjoyment of music long before it is as powerful as the signal carrying the music or voice, hence the importance of having a radio signal considerably more powerful than the average static disturbance.

Apart from static disturbances, there is another factor that enters into the question of transmitted power and intercepted signal strength and that is the varying transmitting characteristics of the atmosphere. Thus the average radiocasting station seldom goes over a greater distance than from 100 to 200 miles during daylight. But with nightfall the range is increased considerably, more, depending on the static conditions. In fact, the usual radio signal is often 100 times stronger at night than by day. Static, too, however, becomes stronger, although a better signal-to-static ratio is generally obtained at night.

When listening to nearby stations, say within 50 miles' radius, there is little noticeable difference between day and night signals. The listener who tunes in on the nearby radiocaster during the day experiences an almost total absence of static, even under poor conditions, because only the limited static disturbances within a short range are picked up along with the powerful signals. At night, however, static disturbances over a very wide area are intercepted by the receiver set, along with the nearby or distant signals, as the case may be. If the listener is compelled to intercept signals over a considerable range at all times, then, of course, the better transmitting conditions at night will provide signals many times more powerful than in daytime operation, and a better signal-static ratio will most probably ensue.

Underground Radio Tested



Wide World Photos

MUCH interest has centered around the efforts of Dr. James Harrison Rogers of Hyattsville, Md., in his many experiments to determine the possibilities of radio transmission and reception underground. Dr. Rogers has been working on the theory that radio waves travel through the earth and sea rather than through the air.

Underground antennae and loops have been used and excellent results obtained with both types of energy collectors. One great advantage of underground work is that static is kept down to a minimum. A number of amateurs have been experimenting with underground transmitting antennae, and one in Texas has been working New York with great regularity, in identifying the call letters of the transmitting station and cares nothing for the clarity of the program features. Needless to say, such weak signals are quite unacceptable from a program standpoint.

Coming nearer to our receiving set, from near-by stations, comes a series of moderately powerful signals up to ten tenths of a millivolt per meter. Such signal strength will give enjoyable results most of the year round, although the programs will be muddled when the static is holding full sway. Still more powerful signals ranging from one to ten millivolts per meter will provide a practically uninterrupted program under all conditions. Already there

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REQUIREMENTS FOR BUS DRIVERS STRICT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (Special)—Regarding closer supervision more imperative as a result of the sudden influx of from 30 to 40 interstate buses, the State Board of Roads has decided upon stringent requirements for all persons applying for permits to drive the heavy vehicles. Individual competency, age, experience in the test, and character, reputation, and the applicant's record, are factors that will determine the eligibility of a bus driver. No person who has ever been convicted of violating the motor laws will be allowed to drive. The requirements will apply to non-residents as well as citizens of Rhode Island.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (488 Meters) 7 p.m.—Concert. —Over the WCAE, Pittsburgh, Up the Nile. —Meyer Davis Society orchestra. 11:00 Organ recital.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (500 Meters) 7 p.m.—Orchestra. —Over the WCAE, Pittsburgh, Up the Nile. —Meyer Davis Society orchestra. 11:00 Organ recital.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (511 Meters) 6:30 p.m.—Dinner concert. —Biley's Orchestra. —National program. —WCAE, Pittsburgh, Up the Nile. —Meyer Davis Society orchestra. 11:00 Organ recital.

WEAF, New York City (512 Meters) 7 p.m.—Concert. —Biley's Orchestra. —National program. —WCAE, Pittsburgh, Up the Nile. —Meyer Davis Society orchestra. 11:00 Organ recital.

Sweden-New Zealand Contact Established

By Special Cable

Auckland, N. Z., July 13

A MATEM, a radio enthusiast at Gisborne, on the east coast of North Island, established communication with Sweden Saturday in the course of a daily chat with Brazil. The contact was maintained for half an hour.

Check Box

403. I am very much interested in making a four-tube receiver using the Browning-Drake circuit. Can I use some of the standard makes of parts, such as Bremer-Tully coils and condensers? If so, will the ordinary type of three-coil unit be suitable for the detector-tube transformer? How much does the success of the Browning-Drake circuit depend on the concentrated slot-wound primary? Will the use of a self-supporting helical coils or basket-wound coils increase the efficiency of the unit? Is there any way to increase the primary idea by carrying out with some construction? Is there an aircore autotransformer or an antenna coupler than a transformer of the ordinary type? Could regeneration be used in the radio frequency tube circuit? —S. J. Chisholm.

(Ans.) The coils you mention are excellent and may be used in the circuit, but it will not be a Browning-Drake receiver if you use them. "One coil" on the hills" since the stage of tuner, radio frequency, a regenerative detector and two stages of audio have been used for several years with success. The balanced feature and real difference of the Browning-Drake transformer as compared with others is the use of a self-supporting helical coil. This coil would need emphasis again as it has been con-

sidered as the best for the detector.

—W. M. N. TOTHIN

25 W. 44th St., New York City

MFR'S REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE

NOTES.—There are two classes, calling on architects, selling contractors, railroads, industrial plants and dealers; desire to familiar with drawings. Address A. EVERETT

WATERS, 206 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BEAUTY PARLOR OPERATOR

experienced in all branches of the work (Christian Science preferred) in up-to-date department store. —High party. —The balanced feature and real difference of the Browning-Drake transformer as compared with others is the use of a self-supporting helical coil. This coil would need emphasis again as it has been con-

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—W. M. N. TOTHIN

25 W. 44th St., New York City

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Orlando, Florida

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MY service is to do for YOU—the things you want to do, but don't have time to do or don't know how to do.

—W. M. N. TOTHIN

25 W. 44th St., New York City

CAMPING

MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE

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WATERS, 206 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

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BOSTON.—Hotel Homestead.—On lease, 2

rooms and bath, unfurnished, non-smoking.

—WINEHORN, MASS.—Lady living room, 2

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Acquaintance or association with those among whom one comes into daily or hourly contact, whether in business or in the home, establishes a fairly comprehensive basis upon which the moral attitude of one's friends and neighbors may be prejudged. Thus those persons are, as it were, morally obligated.

Can a Nation Be Morally Obligated?

to pursue, under certain circumstances, a fairly well-defined course of action. They cannot, justifiably, violate the inferred obligation which has been entered into. If this is true of individuals, then it is equally true of nations. Neither should, having committed themselves voluntarily to a straightforward course, deport themselves in a contrary fashion.

A recent article published in the World Court issue of the League of Nations News, the organ of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, Inc., John H. Clarke, a former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, calls significant attention to the fact that under the so-called Jay Treaty, one of the first of outstanding international importance entered into by his country, provision was made for the settlement by arbitration of three vital disputes with Great Britain. He points to the fact that in the last century the United States Government was a party to more than seventy international arbitrations, several of which were of supreme importance to itself. He shows that during that same period there were, among all the nations, only about twice that number of arbitrations, and argues from this that, as a people, Americans "both preached and practiced the peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration very constantly for more than one hundred years."

The analogy is plain enough and simple enough, and the unavoidable conclusion, for the purposes of the argument, is final and convincing. Mr. Clarke traces the progress of the World Court as an idea from its original inception in the United States to the present time. Originally it seems to have been believed that few nations outside America could gain a proper vision of an established tribunal to which might be referred, for final adjudication, every perplexing international problem. So the American diplomats and statesmen urged, whenever the opportunity was presented, the submission of all such disputes to special or extraordinary arbitral tribunals. They sought to gain, by direction as it were, what they did not believe to be possible at an earlier period through direct or established processes.

After the holding of the First Hague Conference there was noted the growing desire for the establishment of an International Court of Justice. Consequently the delegates to the Second Hague Conference were directed by President Roosevelt to do all in their power to bring about the establishment of such a tribunal. Although that effort failed, steps were taken at that Conference to organize a permanent Prize Court. This plan was never carried out, though under both President Roosevelt and President Taft an effort was made to extend the jurisdiction of the proposed Prize Court so as to constitute it an International Court of Justice. Thus matters stood at the time of the breaking out of the World War. The United States remained committed to the theory of international arbitration through the established agencies of an International Court of Justice. Since that time the plan has received the unqualified approval of three presidents.

But more than this has been accomplished, and largely by the aid and counsel of American statesmen. Elihu Root, a former Secretary of State, acting with ten other lawyers of international standing and repute, responded to the invitation to frame a plan for the organization of a World Court. This plan was formulated and reported to the Council of the League of Nations and finally approved after only slight changes had been made. Since then forty-two nations have separately accepted the plan, and the Court was formally established in February, 1922. Since that time it has been performing the very jurisdictional functions which Americans, for a century, have morally committed themselves to respect and observe.

On Dec. 17 next the so-called Swanson resolution providing for adhesion on the part of the United States to the protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, and the adjoint statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice, with reservations, will come before the United States Senate in open session. Approval by the House of Representatives of the protocol was given on March 3, 1925, by a vote of 301 to 28. The unequivocal demand of the voters of the country can compel similar action by the Senate. The Nation as a whole is bound by a moral obligation to an undertaking which is a plain duty. It has established a precedent from which it cannot by right recede.

Delegates and visitors attending the sessions of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association in Asheville, N. C., probably learned some valuable facts, regarding the necessity of conserving the present timber supply of the United States and the need of reforesting its vast denuded areas,

from the thoughtful address delivered by the director of the educational section of the American Tree Association. The speaker was Russell T. Edwards, who brought to the meeting the message of Charles Lathrop Pack, who stands at the forefront of this great constructive movement. Mr. Edwards had prepared in advance a convincing and unanswerable brief in support of his position, which he maintained and defended practically and upon a strictly economic basis, with no effort to appeal to sentimentality.

It was made quite clear that the remaining forests of the United States are the greatest single asset of the people. That has been stated many times before, but perhaps the particular

persons to whom the speech in question was directed have never heretofore viewed the matter in just the light afforded. Realizing the necessity of employing the dollar sign in illustrating his point, the speaker said that while the economic problem usually stressed publicly and in the press was the high cost of newsprint, the main problem was much more important, even to newspaper publishers, than that of the high cost of that commodity. He took occasion to inform his interested audience that the future of advertising itself depends upon trees.

The editors and publishers were asked to think of forestry in the terms of \$770,000,000 worth of furniture put on the market in the United States during the year 1923, and in the terms of 600,000,000 feet of lumber consumed in the automobile industry every year. Attention was called to the fact that a quarter of a billion dollars is paid annually in freight charges upon the products of Pacific coast forests which are used in the mills and factories of central and eastern manufacturers. Added to these large sums is the increasing cost of housing, which is becoming a serious matter in the economy of the average wage earner. By way of impressing the significance of these figures upon his hearers, the speaker asked them to imagine what it would mean when even the advertising power which they represent would not be able to provide a market for articles so high in price that buyers cannot be prevailed upon to purchase them.

Interesting reference was made to the fact that experts estimate the requirements of Sunday newspapers published in the United States to be the pulpwood from 7500 acres of land weekly. But it is not alone the print paper problem that concerns the people as a whole. In every industry the necessity is to go farther and still farther each year for the necessary supplies. Already the buyers are reaching out to Alaska and the tropics. This entails longer hauls and higher freight costs. The result is inevitable. The dealer with goods to be sold must advance his prices to the consumer, who in the end meets all the advances, whether in higher freights or in increased costs of production and advertising. There is a limit, which will eventually be reached, to the ability of the consumer to carry the combined load. That this limit never has been reached, and that the buying power of the American public has always been fairly well maintained, does not indicate that the breaking point never will come. There is a limit beyond which inflated wages and inflated costs cannot safely go.

Against this array of costs should be placed what appears now as an unused and unreckoned asset. This is an area of \$1,000,000 acres of idle land in the United States which can be utilized profitably only in the production of trees. Perhaps it may be that the editors and publishers have been willing to admit that forest products are an extremely important item in every industry except their own. But it has been made quite plain that they are of primary importance in every industry. No extended argument should be required to impress the need of putting the vast idle areas to work in the effort to restore a carelessly disturbed economic balance.

The accident that has marred the world's most ancient "set" of China is, thus far, not a real breaking of any of the venerable pieces, but a crack only, albeit a crack that gravely threatens. Moreover, it shows itself in that China which distinctly is the new. This movement of so-called students, largely, if not wholly, trained under influences of doubtful sort, is by no means characteristic of the whole vast Nation, and must not then be taken as index of the public thought of all China.

A second point to be made is that this present ferment is basically and essentially political, and only superficially economic. The strike is the pretext. Trouble in that Japanese mill was no more than the spark used to fire a mine charged with materials long accumulated, and it was a practiced hand which laid the fuse. Had all today's trouble really been due to downtrodden labor rising against intolerable conditions, it would not have been guided by ringleaders, clamoring for political concessions which have no least thing to do with the circumstances of employment.

Here is to be entered on the stained ledger another item not for an instant to be overlooked. Back of all that has happened, underneath all that is happening, is Bolshevik exploitation of local prejudice, to create, if possible, an agitation so widespread as to appear national—a directing of ignorant aspirations by bribery and terrorism till country-wide disorder may result. Of course, Moscow's agents are anti-foreign, as China uses the word, and so they strive to stir up anti-British feeling as a first step toward so general an anti-foreign uprising as would mightily embarrass those western governments which Lenin held to embody "capitalistic imperialism." The Soviet emissaries at Peking and through all the Yellow Republic shrewdly have selected the doctrine of self-determination to preach distortedly to a people to whom Communism per se is abhorrent, and the students are pawns in the opening. Whatever the teachers themselves may believe, the taught mill hands and coolies and the riffraff of cities instinctively twist the lesson into hostility to foreigners—to the English first as most prominent in commerce and general intercourse, to the Japanese second from racial enmity and recent suspicion.

Moscow's similar plans in Europe have failed. In North Africa they are failing. In Asia the cards seem falling more patly. Nor may it be doubted who plays those cards: Ambassador Karakhan has made no concealment either of his sympathies or activities. And Peking's authorities trot close to his heel, subsidizing those "strikers" who foment the disorders that readily may grow to war itself. And next to China lie the central Asian Khanates, and beyond these restless India.

Let it be added, however, that the situation, though dark, is by no means hopeless. The Bolsheviks themselves admit they have made no impression upon the broad masses of China's

millions: cultivators of their own ancestral acres are the least promising subjects of a propaganda based on Communism. Again, a few of the more powerful tchuchuns, like Chihli's governor, are avowedly set against the tumult. Finally, the most potent of them all, Chang of Manchuria, known to detest that Bolshevism with which he has had so disagreeable an experience in his own northern province, has sent troops down into the Shanghai area. He stands forth increasingly pro-foreign.

There are, then, two sides to this Oriental perry, as the Occident turns it in seriously concerned hands. There is the instant need of composing as best may be a disorder now local but undeniably threatening in its near potentialities of growth. There is, secondly, the less immediate but more important question of what attitude the world is to adopt toward the Soviet system as exemplified at Moscow.

For so long Turkey has been synonymous in the popular thought of the Western world with backward conditions and lack of educational facilities for women that the information recently vouchsafed by Miss Kathryn N. Adams, president of the Constantinople Woman's College, on her arrival in the United States, regarding advanced education in that country, strikes one at first glance as somewhat incongruous. Miss Adams, however, spoke unequivocally upon this issue. The Turkish Government, she said, is largely responsible for a new enthusiasm for advanced education that gave decided impetus to the work done during 1924 by her college. And she went on to pay a further tribute to that same Government in stating that it showed its approval of the college in a number of encouraging ways.

Yet despite such a heartening report, there is another side to the question, and Miss Adams was as frank concerning it as she was in her optimistic statements. At present, she explained, but few men can afford to send their daughters to college, because it costs what would be the equivalent of \$500 a year for tuition—a sum which represents more than what nine-tenths of the men in Turkey are earning. In other words, the problem of advanced education in Turkey resolves itself largely into an economic one, as conditions there are at present. Constantinople Woman's College, declared Miss Adams, is flooded with requests from girls who are asking for free or reduced tuition, and she added the comment, "I wish I had \$2000 at my disposal to help just a few of them."

However, balancing one side with the other, it must be acknowledged that Miss Adams's statements carry a cheering promise. Several of the officials of the Government, she said, sent their daughters to the college during this last year, while others made personal visits to the school, manifesting an interest in the courses which are being given, and in some cases lecturing to the students. Moreover, the number of graduates showed an increase of five over the previous year, from fourteen, that is, to nineteen, and it may be taken for granted, in view of the facts presented, that with the development of Turkey's mineral and agricultural resources, this number will show a steady and permanent increase year by year.

Of particular significance was the point made by Miss Adams regarding the lack of attention heretofore paid to the course in home economics. This has been due in the past, she says, largely to the fact that students are too apt to think of this subject as a servant girl's problem, instead of thinking of the value of efficient home management. There is practically no question that, as this subject is seen more and more clearly in its correct light, the thought of the people will be opened proportionately to a higher sense of home duties and home responsibilities. Viewed broadly, therefore, it can hardly be denied that the indications to which Miss Adams called attention are inspiring to a degree when one recalls how short a time it has been since so very different a picture was painted by visitors from Turkey of the conditions of the women in that country.

Editorial Notes

It cannot be too strongly urged that favorable action be taken by the Union Government in South Africa upon the bill which is to come before it for the permanent establishment of a great national park and sanctuary for wild animals along the eastern border of the Transvaal. This bill contains the novel proposal that a zoological park on a gigantic scale be formed, with the difference that the animals shall be in a state of freedom, and the visitors be kept to fenced roads and inclosed camps. In no circumstances would shooting be permitted within its borders, except when that was the only means seen of eliminating individual animals, or reducing species, felt to be doing damage. It is said that wild animals quickly learn to forget their comparatively recently acquired fear of man, when they know that they are in sanctuary, with the result that they soon become fairly tame. If the national park is established, roads with rest houses and camps at suitable intervals, and services of motorcars, will provide the facilities for visitors now given in the national parks of the United States.

The officials of the town of Brookline, Mass., in sending a check for \$9000 to the treasurer of their State, evidently figured that, if honesty really is, as it is reputed to be, the best policy, an ounce of practice is worth more than a pound of theory. For this not-to-be-despised sum, even for a wealthy community such as Brookline, was purely a moral obligation, representing interest at 4 per cent for seven months on \$400,000. The state Legislature voted at its last session to admit Brookline to the metropolitan water district on payment of this latter amount. In its haste, however, the Legislature failed to require interest from the date of the bill's passage until payment should be made, and seven months elapsed before the sum was forthcoming. Hence those in authority considered the town obligated to pay interest as above stated.

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